The Centre Reporter.

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THE WAY TO REFORM.

In his speech to a great assemblage of farmers at New Millport, Clearfield county, on Thursday, Lewis Emery, Jr., used this significant language: "If you feel you are persecuted enough, and know it, all the wealth of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Rockefellers and the other wealthy men of the country cannot prevent the election of the fusion ticket in Pennsylvania next November. I have been asked if I have nerve enough to sign an order or a resolution providing for annulling the charter of any corporation violating the law. In answer to this I will say that no man owns Lewis Emery; I am your servant, and I will know my place. My position then will be the same it was thirty years ago. I will ask no favors and I will take no orders from the gang, for I have no respect for the gang or the men who compose it."

The weight and importance of these utterances consist in the fact that they have behind them the entire public career of the speaker. For thirty years his every act has been in accord with them. During all that time he has consistenly opposed corporate aggression and demanded that the corporations of the State shall obey the law. During the same period he has fought the gang which has ruled the State. He has no respect for it or its members and no affiliation with it or them. If elected governor, as he will be, it will be against the utmost efforts of the law-breaking corporations and the gang. That he would show any favor to either or be unduly influenced by either no man of sense believes.

While all this is true of Mr. Emery, the opposite would largely be the case with his oppponent, Edwin S. Stuart, should the latter by any mischance become governor. His excellent and amiable personal character may be admitted. No one four years ago took exception to the character of Samuel W. Pennypacker. History, however, shows that as governor the latter was completely dominated by M. S. Quay as long as he lived, and that subsequently for a considerable time the influence of his successor as leader of the gang was very great with him. The same was true of the Legislature elected with him or while he was governor. The gang and the big corporations dominated these bodies completely until after the defeat of the machine ticket last fall.

If Mr. Stuart were elected governor he would have to look with favor on Penrose and the other leaders of the gang, or incur the charge of being a great ingrate. The Legislature chosen with him would be dominated by the gang and the corporations. Even should he desire to accomplish any reforms his hands would be tied. He could do nothing more than Governor Pennypacker did until the defeat of the machine candidate for State treasurer last fall compelled the gang and the corporations to order their creatures in the Legislature to try and conciliate public sentiment by passing some reform legislation. If, therefore, the people of Pennsylvania want to make sure of ridding themselves of corrupt gang and corporation rule they must elect the fusion State ticket and a Legislature in harmony with it.

WORDS FROM CREASY.

"The people are going to make sure of a two-cent fare on the railroads by electing Emery and a reform Legislature," said "Farmer" Creasy in his characteristic breezy way to a reporter of the Philadelphia Press.

"Speaking of rooms," said the "Farmer," "I want one where I can sleep. I'm tired. We're having a big harvest up my way and I have been busy getting in the crops. Been so busy trying to get my wheat in out of the rain that I've hardly had time to think about politics."

With the same care he expects to use in signing warrants in the Auditor General's Department at Harrisburg, Creasy placed his name on the hotel register. After casually glancing at several letters he added:—

"Speaking of a heavy crop, keep your eye on this man Emery. He is going to harvest the biggest crop of votes in November that any candidate has received in Pennsylvania for many a day. His letter of acceptance sounded the keynote of this campaign and he has the people with him. The people know they have been denied certain things to which they were entitled. Now they are determined to have them.

"Corporations which get good all of a sudden don't fool anybody. The action of the railroads in reducing the rate of fare for travel will not affect the fight which the people are making for their rights. The railroads only acted because they saw that sentiment was aroused. A two and one-half-cent rate will not satisfy the people. They demand a two-cent rate and they will

(Continued on next column.)

LOCALS.

Wilbur Burkholder, telegraph operator at the Bellefonte station on the Pennsy, was stationed at Tyrone for a few days last week.

Miss Kate Dale, daughter of Dr. J. Y. Dale, of Lemont, was entertained over Sunday by Miss Emilie Alexander, in Centre Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Royer, of Spring Mills, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bradford, south of Centre Hall, Saturday of last week.

John D. Neese, of near Spring Mills, tenant on the farm of his father, W. W. Neese, was in town Monday. The main attraction here for Mr. Neese was the horse sale.

The twenty-eighth annual catalogue of the Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, is out. The book shows the many advantages of the school and beautiful surroundings.

Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Martin, has declared that county fairs must be rid of gambling devices. This out, the average county fair will be obliged to hustle for amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Grimm, of Madisonburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Spayd, of Bellevue, Ohio, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Luse, west of Centre Hall.

The members of the Epworth League had the pleasure of hearing James H. Lohr and son William render a piece of music. The Lohrs sing in a Philadelphia Methodist choir.

Harry Potter is home from Duquesne where he holds a clerkship in the shipping department of the Carnegie steel works. Charles Corman, formerly of Coburn, is the head of that department.

J. S. Housman, Esq., of Colyer, was in town Monday morning to attend to matters relative to the sale of the personal and real estate of Samuel Wingard, of Colyer, deceased. The sale will be Wednesday, August 15th, one o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCool and daughters Nettie and Mattie and their neighbor, W. D. Geary, drove to Centre Hall Monday. Mr. McCool is the owner of the Kerr farm, one of the crack producing farms on the South side, and although he is not farming it himself the farm operations are being conducted just about right by J. Wes. Foreman.

(Continued from previous column.)

make it their business to see that they get it.

"They want trolley companies to have the right to carry freight. They will see to it that they get this, too. They will make it their business to have a railroad commission established in the State. There are several other things they want and they are going to take advantage of this opportunity for getting them.

"Do you know that this is a remarkable campaign? I don't believe that the people in the cities have any idea how thoroughly sentiment is aroused over the State. Everywhere I go I find the people almost unanimous for Emery. I have found ever so many men who have been radical Republicans all their lives who have told me they were going to vote for Emery. I am confident that we will inaugurate Emery Governor next January."

In his Fourth of July address at Oyster Bay President Roosevelt observed that while the probleme of today are not the same as in Lincoln's administration, they must be met with the Lincoln spirit and the Lincoln devotion to duty. But Mr. Roosevelt has not so far invited the gubernatorial candidate of the Lincoln party of Pennsylvania to confer with him. Can it be that Mr. Roosevelt is not willing to meet the situation in Pennsylvania "with the Lincoln spirit and the Lincoln devotion to duty?"

Tariff documents are being heralded broadcast over the country by the managers of the Republican party. It requires a great effort on the part of the "standpat" party to convince the voter that it is to his interest to pay more for tariff protected goods in this country than the same goods are sold for after being shipped half way around the world. With the manufacturer it is different. He understands at once that the tariff permits him to charge exorbitant prices and become a millionaire.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention indorsed Bryan for president in 1908. Speaking of the return of Bryan from Europe this month Mr. Hendrix, Chairman of Convention, said: "The men who said him 'nay' in 1896 to-day support him; not only do they support him, but in the name of united Democracy they say, 'We will go down in ships to the sea and welcome back to home and to leadership the great American commoner, Bryan.'"

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

While picking huckleberries near Evans Falls, Wyoming county, Grant Dill was twice bitten by a rattlesnake and died seven hours afterward.

Because it is paying some of its teachers less than $35 a month, Bingham township, Potter county, has for the second time forfeited its appropriation from the State.

Shenandoah streets must be like quagmire. The mud is so deep there that a heavy beer wagon, the wheels of which ran over Willie Jones, pressed him into the mud and scarcely injured him.

Philip Nace, an employe on the farm of William Groover, in Buffalo township, Union county, was almost instantly killed by being struck with flying timbers during a storm that unroofed a portion of a barn.

Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, has taken up his abode in Juniata College, and the home he has just vacated, which he occupied for 26 years, will be torn down to provide a site for the new Carnegie library building.

Thursday, August 2, marked the 100th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Elizabeth Shoemaker, whose home is near DuBois. The event was celebrated by a basket picnic at which the old lady was, of course, the principal attraction. She was highly pleased to welcome her friends.

Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield stated that the State has taken an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas in Clinton county from the decision of a magistrate against the State in a case involving alleged adulteration of food stuffs for animals. In other places the State won the cases.

The state committee having in charge the securing of a site for the location of an orphanage for children of P. O. S. of A. members in the state, have decided to accept the Mifflinville (Columbia county) site on the Taylor Bowman farm. Ground for the first building will be broken on September 1st and the work of rapidly pushing to completion one or more buildings this summer will be started.

The large barn on the farm of Urish Gates, near Huntingdon Furnace, was struck by lightning Friday of last week and totally destroyed, together with this year's crop of hay, wheat and a lot of last year's grain and a lot of farming implements. No live stock was lost. A new roof, at a cost of $400, had recently been placed on the barn. The loss will approximate $5,000, upon which there is a small insurance.

Blind in her right eye for thirteen years, Mrs. George L. Maneval, of Williamsport, recovered her sight in a peculiar manner. Fond of shooting, she asked her nephew, George Thomas, to allow her to take a shot with his rifle. The weapon kicked viciously, striking her in the face. Her nose bled copiously, but when the flow had been staunched she found that the sight had returned to her eye.

A few days ago Grace Snook, aged fifteen years, died at the Huntingdon county home after a brief illness. She had been living with a family in Shirleysburg and became ill, when she was taken in charge by Stewart Ruble and removed to the home. She was afflicted with a peculiar malady and would frequently sink into a comatose state, when her skin would turn blue as indigo, and it was from one of these attacks that she died.

Odd Fellows' Reunion.

Plans are well completed for the Odd Fellows' reunion and picnic, at Centre Hall, Grange Park, Friday, 10th inst. The speakers for the occasion are Rev. D. H. Hart, Deputy Grand Master, of Harrisburg; J. C. Meyer, Esq., of Bellefonte; Rev. C. C. Snavely, of State College, and others.

Lunch, ice cream, etc., will be served by the local lodge. In the afternoon a game of ball has been arranged for.

Keith's Theater.

Some very entertaining and attractive features are offered at Keith's Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, this week. At the top of the bill is Julie Ring & Co., in a new and brilliant sketch, "A Quiet Life". The sensation of Paris is Sadi Alfarabi, and he is now doing stunts at Keith's. The Rappo Sisters are Russian dancers. Jordan and Harvey, "The Two Israelites"; Young and DeVoie, in a dancing act; Flo Adler, with popular song hits; John Hazard, monologist; Lee Durand trio, Italian character vocalists; Maceo and Fox, colored comedians; the Faye Sisters, musical entertainers, are a few of the many scheduled for the week. Fred Karno's London Comedy Company is booked for a presentation of "Mumming Birds, or A Night in an English Music Hall".

Visiting cards printed at this office

Found Snake in Sewing Machine.

Opening the top of a sewing machine in her home at Burnside, Clearfield county, Mrs. Jacob Zimmerman found a large rattlesnake coiled in a drawer. The snake struck at the woman and fell to the floor. Mrs. Zimmerman killed it with a poker.

From Ohio.

Crops are good, most excellent, about Green Springs, Ohio, according to a report from Wm. W. Leichty, of that place, who in a note to the Reporter after highly complimenting the paper on account of its abundance of news, says: "Wheat is threshing from 30 to 42 bushels per acre; potatoes are looking well and are worth 80 cents; the oats is a good crop, and cabbage is looking well; corn is also in good condition. Fruit is a fair crop. Work is plentiful—day men get $1.50; farm hands per month, $25 to $30; carpenters, $2.50; masons, $4 25."

Candidate for the Reformatory.

A lad in his teens was discovered in Dr. J. R. G. Allison's chicken house in the dead of night. This youngster, probably more experienced in theiving than anything else, should be brought before the court and sent to the reformatory. A community like this cannot afford to support more than one avowed all 'round thief, and since Centre Hall has for many years been permitting a sneak thief to operate unmolested, the surplus crop of this gentry should be safely guarded. Speedy prosecution should follow.

Engine Exploded.

The "dinky" engine on the Hosterman lumber job, at Hosterman, West Virginia, exploded while standing on the top of the mountain. One man was thrown ninety feet and almost instantly killed. His limbs were almost torn from his body. Another man was terribly scalded, and may die. T. G. Hosterman and Al. Guistewite, formerly from Coburn, were seated on a truck when the explosion occurred, and were considerably shaken up, but not much hurt. The engine was literally torn to pieces, and parts were thrown a distance of three hundred feet.

Who Got the $3,000?

The DuBois Journal (Republican) says:

"The politicians of Centre county cannot expect that Clearfield will forget the usage she got during the late congressional conference that was held in DuBois a few weeks ago. Centre county went over to Barclay for a pot of gold and it is said that one man alone received $3,000 from the Barclay forces, for his influence to get Centre county in line on the tenth ballot. It is also charged that McKean county men went home with coin in their pocket.

"Centre county has got their nerve with them to come to the Senatorial conference and demand that we nominate their man. Let them produce the bag of gold they received for the congressional nomination and turn it over to the Clearfield conferees for the Senatorial nomination.

"It is amusing to hear the Centre county delegation tell just how it happened, but several people in this county know how it happened and they tell an entirely different story."

School Board Meeting.

The borough school board met Thursday evening and formally elected J. P. Smithgall, a graduate of the Lycoming Normal and Bucknell University, to teach the High School at a salary of $70 per month.

The opening of the school term was fixed for Monday, September 3, with an intermission during the week of September 17th, on account of the Grange Encampment.

The rate of tuition for township scholars was fixed at $1.50 per month, the same as collected during the past six years. The tax rate was increased one mill, or from six and one-half to seven and one-half mills. This increase was necessary on account of the increase in the salary of two of the teachers. Mr. Strohm's salary was raised from $40 to $45, and the principal's salary was advanced from $60 to $70, or an increase of $15 per month, a total of $105. The additional one per cent. millage will add to the school fund $137.00, a trifle more than is needed to cover the raise in salaries.

The school board did not have a single applicant, who is a college graduate, whose demand for salary was not above $60.

Barley and Oats.

After having worried through the wheat harvest, farmers are having a repetition of the same experience in securing the barley and oats crop. The barley is about all cut, but much of it has been exposed to a week or ten day's continuous wet weather. Oats is ready for the sickle, but the weather conditions are such that the farmer dreads to begin cutting the crop.

MISSOURI MINING DISTRICT.

A Sixty Mile Tour Through a Mining District in Missouri.

George W. Gingerich, east of Centre Hall, on his recent trip to the west was so impressed with the mining in Missouri that he prepared an account of a sixty mile tour, which appears below:

Leaving Orongo Junction for Carthage, the county seat of Jasper county, the route runs through Mansur and Macy, two small stations on the 'Frisco, and also passes the stone quarry from which the stone were taken for the Jasper county Court House. This is one of the finest buildings in the west, and cost $125,000.

At Carthage there are no mines, but several prospecting drills. In leaving Carthage for the mining district the Southwestern Electric Railway was taken. This road passes through the consolidated troup mines, the only mines of Carthage worthy of mention, and a very fair farming country was traversed before reaching Lake Side Park, one of the most prominent resorts of the southwest. At Johnstown Transfer Station, where passengers Duenweg leave the main line, several great mining plants were seen.

Prosperity is in the midst of a great lead and zinc mining district. Passing through Porto Rico to the west could be seen dozens of drill rigs prospecting the new ground. Many of these rigs run day and night. At Duenweg there was a cave in on the car line and travelers were either compelled to walk the balance of the way or go back the way they came. We concluded it was easier to ride than walk, so a view to the southeast was taken before we returned. In this direction there are many new mining plants. This mining district runs from the northwest to southeast, and extends down through a part of Arkansas. It is truly remarkable how much wealth has been deposited in the earth. Some are mining at forty feet, some at one hundred and even at two hundred and forty feet. There are miles and miles of mines, and mining plants are so close together that there is not room for a wagon road. Many places a person can go several miles under ground, without even seeing daylight.

Returning to Johnstown Transfer Station we boarded a train on the Main Line for Galena, Kansas. Carterville is another great mining locality. Here many a man has made his fortune and many a poor miner has lost his life seeking for the hidden treasure. In many places it seems almost impossible to find a way through these great piles of ground up rock, and while you are going through you wonder if it might fall in and swallow you up.

Webb City is a wide-awake town of 12 to 15000 inhabitants. Here is located the power house of the Southwestern Railway in which are installed two 1400-horse power engines to generate the power for the electric line.

We arrived in Joplin, a city of about 40,000 souls, at noon and went from there to Galena, Kansas, another mining center. Returning through Joplin we witnessed a game of baseball between Joplin and Oklahoma City. This was a thirteen inning game and the score was 1-0 in favor of Joplin. Going through Centre Valley we had the pleasure of seeing the Underwriter Mill, the most modern mill in the district. It is run by electricity and it is 300 feet long. The Ozarks have a pump in the ground that weighs 81,000 pounds.

There are many funny names for these plants, such as, Yellow Dog, Black Cat, Missouri Mule and Ground Floor.

Much more might be said of this district, but it must be seen to be appreciated. Arriving at Oronogo at 7 o'clock we were ready for our suppers, after this trip of about sixty miles.

To Siberia by Rail.

The Czar is said to have at last granted the concession to the American syndicate which is to build the railroad to connect the Siberian railroad with Behring strait. The latter is to be tunneled and connection is to be made through the tunnel with the Alaskan railroads. Large grants of land are to be given the promoters of the railroad by the Russian government. The project will, of course, require years for its completion, but it cannot be considered either impossible or chimerical. Valuable mineral resources are expected to be developed in Russian territory by the railroad, and this fact cuts a large figure in the plans of the projectors.

List Correction.

The subscription list of the Centre Reporter was corrected this week. Please examine the label and report if any errors have been made.

"Seven" is the prevailing figure. The price is *one dollar* each, provided you have an old six to exchange.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Bellwood was decided as the place at which the Centre county people living in Blair county will hold their annual reunion, on the 18th inst.

Miss Helen Hosterman is visiting in and about Allentown, friends she gained when a student at Allentown College for Women.

The crops and buildings on the farm of Nathaniel Boob, near Millmont, were considerably damaged by a severe hailstorm. Mr. Boob now lives at Millheim.

M. E. Heberling, for several years one of the leading school teachers in Ferguson township, has been elected to teach one of the schools in the State College High school building.

'Squire John G. Dauberman is tooting his own horn, just now. This is a new role for the justice, but it is necessary on account of the illness of Henry Swabb, Dauberman's meat vender.

Not all portions of the state are experiencing this wet spell. Potter county, for instance, is excessively dry. During June it was the reverse, this section was the dry spot in all Pennsylvania.

At a Ferguson township school board meeting John E. Rish was chosen teacher for the Baileyville grammar; Wm. N. Garner, Centre School; Bertha Ray, Gatesburg; Lauren Gates, Oak Grove.

Charles D. Bartholomew had a porch built in front of the post office and Reesman's tin shop. The improvement was a much needed one, and will be appreciated by everyone who has occasion to enter either place.

Mrs. C. J. Shaffer, and daughters, Catharine and Ethel, of Lewistown, and Mrs. P. A. Leister, of Maitland, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Burris, west of Centre Hall, Mrs. Shaffer and Mrs. Leister being daughters.

Upon complaint of citizens the State College borough council was called into special session to look into the sanitary conditions of that borough. Well, well, Centre Hall has no such dirty scrapes on hand, thanks to its tidy citizens.

G. O. Gray, the junior member of the firm of Gray & Son, insurance agents, at Bellefonte, made a business trip through Penns Valley last week. According to Mr. Gray's report the insurance business has been keeping up to the standard of the summer months.

Nevin J. Meyer, representing the Maynard, Merrill & Co,, was in town last week in the interest of his firm. Mr. Meyer formerly represented the Myers, Fishel & Co., whose business was purchased by the Maynard, Merril & Co., as well as Mr. Meyer's good services.

Mrs. Edward A. Zeigler, nee Miss Rebecca Moyer, is at her former home at Rebersburg for a few weeks. Before reaching that point Mr. and Mrs. Zeigler visited the former's home in Eldrid, McKean county, from which place Mr. Zeigler went to Michigan to do forestry work. The Zeiglers live in Washington, where Mr. Zeigler holds a position in the forestry division of the Agricultural Department.

All honor to the man who earns his living by honest toil. He, it is, above all others, who is always pulling for better things. He is the first resident to greet the stranger and tell him that he is visiting the best town in the state. He is ready to fight, at the drop of a hat, the fellow who willingly runs down the community's best along with its worst, and there is something inspiring in his cordial invitation to the chronic croaker to "move somewhere else."

A vicious bull dog attacked a lady in the streets of Lewistown and badly lacerated her arms. The dog was ordered killed by the burgess, but before the person designated to perform the execution carried out his orders, the brute so badly chewed up the man's hands that he was obliged to retreat. The brute was finally killed by a discharge from a shot gun. The injury inflicted by this one worthless pup is of more account than all the dogs in Mifflin county. Be watchful of the dog!

"Once a farmer, always a farmer," is an adage believed in strongly by George Durst, just east of Centre Hall. Mr. Durst retired from the farm over a half dozen years ago, and later sold his farm, one of the best in Potter township. But he was discontented without owning enough acres to be called a farm, and consequently set to work to buy several tracts of land near his home, and now has the major part of one hundred acres. Characteristic of the Dursts, everything must be in perfect order, therefore the painters—P. R. Auman and assistants—are painting the buildings on the premises.

300 EMIGRANTS ARE DROWNED

Italian Steamer Sirio Is Wrecked Near Cape Palos.

THE CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Vessel, Which Was Bound From Genoa for South America, Struck a Rocky Reef and Sunk Stern First—Archbishop of San Pedro Among Those Lost—A Number of Fishermen Also Drowned.

Cartagena, Spain (By Cable).—The Italian steamship Sirio, from Genoa for South America, with 800 passengers on board, was wrecked Saturday evening off Hormigas Island, which lies about two and a half miles to the eastward of Cape Palos.

Three hundred of the emigrants, most of them Italians and Spaniards, were drowned.

The Bishop of Sao Pablo, Brazil, was drowned while blessing the passengers of the Sirio. The Archbishop of Sao Pedrowas, who was also on board, was saved.

It is said that a large number of the first and second cabin passengers were drowned, their cabins being the first to go under water.

The remainder of the passengers and the officers and crew of the Sirio got away in the slip's boats or were rescued by means of ropes thrown to them from the shore.

A number of firshermen who made attempts at rescue were drowned.

The captain of the steamship, after admitting that the catostrophe was due to his own imprudence, committed suicide.

The Sirio was an iron vessel, of 4,141 tons and 5,012-horsepower. She was built at Glasgow in 1883 and was owned by the Navigazione Italiana of Genoa.

The steamer had 645 passengers on board and her crew numbered 127 men. The Sirio had 570 passengers when leaving Genoa, but additional Spanish passengers were taken on board at Barcelona, where the vessel touched a few hours before the disaster.

The disaster occurred at 5 o'clock P. M. The Sirio was threading a difficult passage through the Hormigas group, where the Bajos Hormigas reef is a continual menace to navigation. The vessel began to settle rapidly immediately she had struck, and a terrible scene of confusion and panic ensued on board.

The fishermen along the coast sought to render every assistance in their power, and sent out boats, which brought many survivors ashore. Most of the officers and crews of the Sirio are among the saved.

Passengers confirm the fearful nature of the calamity. From the broken narratives of the terror-stricken survivors it would appear that it was the intention of the captain of the Sirio, after leaving Barcelona, to call at Cadiz before proceeding to Brazil. The captain, in order to shorten the route and gain time, purposed to pass as close as possible to the dangerous rocky ledges surrounding the Hormigas Islands. Without any warning and while running at full speed the Sirio crashed upon the rocks with terrific force. A few minutes later the stern of the vessel sank beneath the waves.

The passengers were in a state of horror and panic. Crowds rushed forward, pushing each other and fighting for places in the bow of the boat. Many fell and were trampled to death. Dozens of men and women threw themselves into the sea. A young mother who was carrying her baby was advised to abandon the child and try to save herself alone. This she refused to do, declaring she preferred that they die together. Both eventually were picked up alive from the water.

In the midst of this panic the captain and officers of the Sirio endeavored in vain to restrain the people, restore a semblance of order and organize a system of life-saving. This was not accomplished, for the vessel suddenly either broke in half or glided off the rocks and foundered in deep water. The captain purposely sank with his ship.

Tourists Swindled.

Mexico City (Special).—Three Americans, Fred Jones, Jerome Turner and W. J. Wilson, have been arrested and sent to Belem prison, charged with practicing swindling on American tourists whom, it is alleged, they lured to a bell tower of a cathedral and induced to gamble and, when the latter protested, a bogus detective came upon the scene, frightening the losers into silence.

Take the Peasant's Side.

Riga (By Cable).—At a congress of Baltic landowners, held here, a resolution was passed in favor of the sale of crown and church lands and the gradual expropriation of estates in excess of the established maximum. No peasant family owning more than 50 acres may obtain land under this system. The Baltic nobility up to the present time have been opposed to the expropriation of land.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

At Sand Lick, Knott County, Ky., the feud between the Hall and Martin factions broke out afresh, and four men were killed and two wounded in a bloody battle with a sheriff's posse.

At Detroit, Charles H. Kimmerle, of Cassapolis, was nominated for governor of Michigan by the Democratic State Convention on the first ballot over Stanley E. Parkhill, of Owosso, the only other candidate placed in nomination.

At New Castle, Pa., Thomas O'Toole, who attempted to break jail twice to escape the penalty of execution for murdering Ray Barbar, escaped from jail.

Anthony Comstock caused a raid on the Art Student's League of New York, alleging that the catalogue of the school contained nude pictures.

The rumor is again current that Secretary Bonaparte will quit the Navy Department and will succeed Mr. Moody as attorney general.

At Warsaw, N. Y., John W. Neff was found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree on a charge of robbing Erie County.

Brigadier General William J Bolton died in Philadelphia. He served throughout the Civil War.

John D. Rockefeller will not be served with a subpena to appear before the grand jury of Chicago.

Fay Templeton, the actress, was married in Philadelphia, to William Patterson, of Pittsburg.

A general strike of lithographers for an eight-hour day has affected 50,000 men in various cities.

All-night maneuvers of opposing armies were conducted at Mount Gretna, Pa.

A reduction in crude patroleum by the Standard Oil Company was announced.

Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, was appointed by President Roosevelt to be second secretary of the American Legation at Havana, Cuba. Mr. Dearing is now private secretary to Senor Quesada, minister to the United States from Cuba.

Mrs. Harry Thaw and Mrs. William Thaw, her mother-in-law, arrived at the Tombs together in an electric brougham to visit Harry Thaw. Mrs. Harry Thaw again denied that there has been any falling out between her and her mother-in-law.

No additional liquor licenses will be granted in Chicago until the city's population is nearly double what it is now. According to the new law, there can only be one license for every 500 inhabitants.

At Calumet, Mich., farmers attacked miners protected by sheriffs and deputies at the Michigan mines. One man was killed, another fatally shot and many wounded. Forty men were arrested.

Senator McCarren, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, has been sued by a woman who claims to be his common law wife.

Near Lawrenceville, O., one man was killed and several persons were shocked by a bolt of lightning.

Henry Porth, a former alderman of Green Bay, Wis., confessed to charges of bribery.

White girls have supplanted colored men as waitresses in Raleigh (N. C.) hotels.

At Sturgis, Ky., two colored men were shot (one fatally) by two white men.

A strike of the building trades in Raleigh, N. C., was inaugurated.

A 24-hour bank was opened in Chicago.

William Jennings Bryan has demanded that Roger Sullivan resign as national committeeman of Illinois, alleging that Sullivan holds his office by fraud.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces a reduction from 3½ to 2½ cents a mile on one-way tickets and 2 cents a mile on thousand-mile tickets.

The Michigan Republican State Convention named a full State ticket, ratifying the result of the primaries in June.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Paul Daniel shot and fatally wounded Bertie Toomer and then killed himself.

The battleship Alabama and Illinois were in collision during a fog off Brenton's Reef.

Harry Lehr smashed a vase in a tussle with a camera man at Newport.

FOREIGN

The crew of the cruiser Pamyat Azova mutinied and killed the commander and four other officers. The battleship Slava has been ordered to find and sink the mutineer.

The peasants in the north central part of Russia are reported to have set fire to the forest preserves, and an immense tract is said to be ablaze.

The Duke of Devonshire made a significent statement in the British House of Lords while speaking in opposition to the government's educational bill.

Walter Freidlander, while descending the Brauningzinken, in Switzerland, slipped and was hurled ove ra precipice.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the police headquarters building in Moscow with an infernal machine.

The Finnish authorities have arrested the railroad gandarme suspected of the murder of M. Herzenstein.

A submarine boat constructed by Mont Justin was launched at Krupps Germania Works, at Kiel.

The mutineers of the Sanur regiment at Desblager are reported to have surrendered.

General Markgraffsky, chief of the Warsaw Gendarmie, was shot and killed.

General Lee, commander of the American forces in the Island of Leyte, is to round up the Pulajanes.

The new Dominguez ministry, in Spain, upholds the civil marriage and forbids restrictions on burials in consecrated cemeteries.

The president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science eulogized Americans for their part in a year of unusual advancement in the sciences.

A new grand vizier of Persia promises political and financial reforms.

The importations of rice to the Philippines show a decided falling off.

The Brazilian Congress has passed the Coffee Valorization Bill.

RAILROADS TO BE PROSECUTED

Violations Safety-Appliance Law Alleged.

UNDER DIRECTION GENERAL MOODY.

Action to Be Taken by United States Attorneys in Various Districts Under the Federal Statute—Seventeen Suits Against Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Thirty Against the Iron Mountain.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Attorney General Moody in accordance with the policy heretofore determined upon has directed further prosecution of a number of railroads for violation of the federal safety appliance acts. The United States attorneys for the various districts wherein the violations were committed will be directed to file and vigorously prosecute suits for the recovery of the statutory penalty.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company will be sued for 17 penalties, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for 30 penalties.

The roads to be made defendants and the districts wherein suits will be brought are as follows:

Belt Railroad, of Chicago, Northern district of Illinois; Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Eastern district of Kentucky; Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, district of Nebraska; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, district of Nebraska; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, Southern district of Iowa; Elgin, Joilet and Eastern Railway Company, Northern district of Illinois; Grand Trunk Western Railway Company, Northern district of Illinois; Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Western district of Missouri; Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company, district of Minnesota; Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Western district of Missouri and district of Nebraska; St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, Western district of Tennessee; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, Western district of Tennessee; St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, Eastern district of Arkansas; Southern Railway Company, Western district of Tennessee; Union Pacific Railway Company, district of Nebraska; Union Railway Company, of Memphis, Western district of Tennessee; Union Stockyards Company, of Omaha, district of Nebraska.

PIG IRON STATISTICS.

Production in United States and Canada For Half a Year.

Philadelphia, (Special).—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States and Canada in the first half of 1906. The production of pig iron in the United States for the period named was 12,602,901 gross tons, against 11,829,205 tons in the last half of 1905 and 11,163,175 tons in the first half of 1905. The production in the first half of 1906 was the largest in any half year in the history of the trade, and larger than that of any whole year prior to 1899. It is not reasonably certain that the production of pig iron in 1906 will exceed 25,000,000 tons.

The production in Canada in the first half of 1906 amounted to 282,010 tons, against 257,797 tons in the last half of 1905 and 210,206 tons in the first half of that year. The production in the first six months of 1906 was the greatest in any half year in the history of the Dominion. It was also greater than the production of any whole year prior to 1902.

Woman Rescues Drowning Woman.

Chippewa Falls, Wis. (Special)—Miss Bertie Schneider, of Milwaukee, rescued Miss Clara L. Crowin from drowning in the Chippewa River. Miss Corwin, who could not swim, floated by means of inflated wings to a point in the river beyond her depth, when the air in the wings began to exhaust, and she sank. Miss Schneider was coming from a mile swim and reached the drowning woman just as she was going under a second time and towed her to shore. A crowd of helpless girls were on shore witnessing the thrilling rescue. Miss Corwin weighs 75 pounds more than Miss Schneider.

Death Due to Chagres Fever.

New Orleans (Special).—A bad outbreak of Charges fever on board the steamer White Hall, from Colon, was discovered when the vessel reached the Mississippi River quarantine station. Charges is a very fatal type of malarial fever. The White Hall had one member of her crew dead when she arrived at quarantine and nine others ill with the fever, the nature of which was finally determined by an autopsy on the dead seaman. The steamer was detained indefinitely at quarantine. There were no passengers on the White Hall.

An Alpine Climber Killed.

Vienna (By Cable).—Walter Friedlander, grandson of Professor Pulitzer, the Austrian artist, and cousin of Joseph Pulitzer, of New York, slipped while he was descending the Brauningzinken, and was sent flying over a precipice. He was killed by the fall. His companion, Asele Schreither, an authoress, was seriously injured by a fall. The Alpine casualties this week have been heavy.

For Contempt of Court.

Havana (By Cable).—Mr. Keyes, translator at the United States Legation, is to be prosecuted for contempt of court, he having snatched a paper from a judge in which he made a declaration regarding a civil suit against him. It is understood that in the paper Keyes claimed that as an employe of the legation he was immune from a summons from a Cuban court. He has been discharged from his position at the legation. The matter is regarded as of no importance by the officials.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Gen. Albert L. Mills was ordered to the Philippines to assume command of Fort William McKinley.

Minister Collins, at Madrid, announced the arrangement of a customs convention with Spain.

Alfred H. Brown, Thirteenth Cavalry, died in the Philippines of cholera.

The principal training station of the United States Marine Corps will be moved from Annapolis to New London, Ct., owing to animosity between the marines and the naval cadets.

A committee or six railroad officials will be named to assist the Interstate Commerce Commission in enforcing the rate law.

Judge Charles E. Magoon, United States Minister to Panama is to become governor general of the Philippines.

The internal revenue tax from liquors and tobacco during the last fiscal year was nearly $250,000,000.

Seven million dollars worth of Panama Canal bonds were delivered to purchasers.

According to a decision by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, Isle of Pines is foreign territory, merchandise from that country being subject to the same duties as that from China.

The prediction is made that Congress as its next session will pass a law compelling railroads to sell tickets at the rate of two cents a mile.

Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal, announces the appointment of Joseph Ripley as principal assistant engineer.

Minister Combs reported that the Guatamalan army had been disbanded, in accordance with the Marblehead Treaty.

Rear Admiral Evans reported to the Navy Department that the collier Nero had gone ashore at Block Island.

OVER $100,000 TAKEN.

Clifford S. Hixton, Is Said to Have Made Confession.

Pittsburg (Special).—Clifford S. Hixton, the bookkeeper of the Union Trust Company of this city, who is under arrest and is said to have confessed to peculations amounting to $125,000, is still locked up in jail, having thus far failed to secure the $20,000 bail fixed in the case.

There has been no arrest here yet of a fellow-employe said to have been implicated in Hixton's confession, and it is reported the fellow-employe has left the city.

The bank officials refuse to discuss the case in any phase, and are bending every effort to keep the matter quiet, and local papers have apparently ignored the case from the beginning.

It was learned from a reliable source tonight that the case of the fellow-employe of Hixton has been placed in the hands of a well-known detective force of New York City, who have turned it over to a local agency acting as its operatives. The name of the missing man will not be disclosed.

WANT DOWIE'S PLACE.

Voliva and Alfred E. Bills Are Rival Candidates.

Chicago (Special).—Two candidates filed their certificates of nomination for the office of general overseer of the Chistian Apostolic Catholic Church in Zion in the United States District Court here. The candidates are Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who took charge of the church and Zion City after John Alexander Dowie had been suspended, and Alfred E. Bills, formerly an adherent of Dowie's. Dowie disclaims any connection with Bills.

Bills is said to be a large property-owner in Zion City and has lived in that city for five years.

Dowie for the second time announced that he would not be a candidate.

Trainmen Killed in Wreck.

Michigan City, Ind., (Special).—Conductor Myron L. Bradley, of Michigan City, was killed and four other trainmen were injured at Hartsdale in a wreck on the Michigan Central Railway. Bradley's train crashed into a cut of coal cars, which had moved by their own weight from a siding onto the main track. Engineer Trainor and Fireman Warner were buried under the engine for several hours, but were not seriously injured.

From Finland to Oregon Alone.

Boson, Mass., (Special).—Each of them wearing a tag marked "Portland, Ore., U. S. A.," three little girls, the eldest not more than 12 years old, arrived here unaccompanied on the Cunard Line steamer Ivernia from Helingfors, Finland, the present seat of serious revolutionary distrubances. The girls were given over to the railroad officers for their journey across the continent. They go to their father, Peter Westgard, of Portland, Ore.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

It is said the Erie may build into Pittsburg.

The price of coke has been advanced 10 cents a ton.

Wheat exports continue to be well above those of a year ago.

There was an advance of one point in Russian 4 per cent bonds.

Harriman's plain statement that Union Pacific does not intend to buy St. Paul affected adversely the price of both stocks.

In four years New York city has increased its debt by $170,000,000, so that it is little wonder it must sell 4 per cent. bonds at virtually par.

It is said in the street that Harriman has failed, up to the present time, to get control of Illinois Central, and that his attempt to do so has solidified control in the hands of the opposition interests.

It is not Harriman but the Rockefeller party who will decide when, if ever, the Union Pacific will get control of St. Paul. The Rockefellers certainly have the full say in St. Paul, and they share with Harriman an equal voice in Union Pacific.

REVOLT RAMPANT THROUGH RUSSIA

Cruisers Flying Red Flags Caused Dismay.

NO MERCY FOR THE MUTINEERS.

Again Officially Reported That the Mutinies at Sveaborg and Cronstadt Have Been Suppressed—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch Gives Short Shrift to All Suspected of Being Concerned in the Revolt.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Though reports were received confirming those previously received stating that the uprisings at Sveaborg and Cronstadt had been crushed, the prospect is still dark and gloomy.

The mutiny at Cronstadt caused a panic at the imperial palace at Peterhof, as the palace lies under the guns of the fortress.

All preparations had been made in advance to flee to Tsarskoe-Selo, the imperial yacht Polar Star being near at hand, with steam constantly kept up. It was reported that the Czar and his family actually had fled in the middle of the night, but this was denied later at the chancellory of the imperial household. It is explained, however, that, on account of "dampness" at Peterhof, arrangments had been made for the return of the imperial family to Tsarskoe-Selo.

Perhaps the most sensational incident of the day was the successful mutiny on the armored cruiser Pamyat Azova. the mutineers are reported to have killed the captain and four other officers of the warship while off the Esthonian Coast.

Ambassador Meyer has received a dispatch from the American consul at Reval, saying that the Pamyat Azova entered that port with the red flag at her masthead.

Later reports, however, showed that when the cruiser reached the roadstead at Reval she was in possession of the loyal portion of her crews. One hundred and fifty of the mutineers have been sent ashore and imprisoned.

The loyal men gained the upper hand of the mutineers at sea. When the ship came in here they asked for a detachment of troops to aid them in handing over the mutineers to the authorities. Three officers whom the mutineers had placed in irons are aboard the vessel.

The remainder of the crew has been disarmed.

An agitator has been arrested.

The crew of the Russian cruiser Asia, which was sent to Abo, has hoisted the red flag. The vessel has left in the direction of Sveaborg.

Although the admiralty asserts that the squadron off Sveaborg did not waver in its allegiance there is something mysterious about the reports of the actions of the ships which warrants the suspicion that all is not right aboad. Only two ships fired on the mutineers, the others remaining on the horizon as if the admiral were not sure that they could be depended upon.

The mutiny on the Pamyat Azova may possibly raise international complications, as in the eye of the law this cruiser, like the Kniaz Potemkine in the Black Sea in the summer of 1905 is a pirate. There is reason to believe that the German fleet has orders covering just such a contingency as this, and that it would not hesitate to put an end to the renegade cruiser as a danger to commerce.

At the same time it was reported that a military insurrection had broken out at Reval, which is the capital of the government of Esthonia and is situated on an arm of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. It is a naval station of the second class. There was also a report that serious conflicts had occured at Helsingfors between the communial police and the socialists Red Guards.

The regular police, as well as the communal guards, were called out during the afternoon. Among the casualties were the chief of police, who was wounded, and his assistant, who was killed.

Although the mutinies at Sveaborg have been ended and the one at Cronstad has been practically put down, the out look is still black. The revolutionists, whose hands were suddenly forced by the premature rising at Sveaborg, apparently are undaunted at these initial reverses and intend to persist in their program of calling a general strike.

One of the leaders of the revolutionists boasted that the word had gone forth and that the fire of revolt would spread to the corners of the empire. His closing words were:

"Now watch Reval, Riga and Libau."

In the Sveaborg mutiny seven companies of artillery were concerned, and of the fortress steamers the Vietrelli, Puskar, Rabotschi, Imgemier and Mars were in the hands of the mutineers, while the Bomba, Opit and Sveaborg remained loyal. The Opit was furiously bombarded by the mutineers, and they threatened to sink the Bomba at the first opportunity, even if she hoisted the red flag.

During the Skatudden Island mutiny only one, the Finn, of six vessels stationed in the North harbor fired on the marine barracks occupied by mutineers. The others remained passive.

Drowned in Mill Race.

Flint, Mich., (Special).—William H. Davis, aged 29 years, a member of one of the best-known families in Flint, was drowned in a mill race here and the police believe that he was pushed into the water and murdered. Davis was seen drinking with a local man early in the evening, and it is said that about midnight the two men went to the bank of the race to sleep. Night Car Inspector Silver, of the Grand Trunk Railroad, says he heard cries about 3 o'clock from the spot where Davis went into the water and saw a man running away.

RAILROAD UNDER BEHRING STRAIT.

Czar Grants Permit For Siberian-Alaska Line.

Paris (By Cable)—In accordance with an order issued by the Emperor of Russia, the American syndicate, represented by Baron Loicq de Lobel, is authorized to begin work on the Trans-Siberian-Alaska Railroad project.

The question of building the Alaskan-Siberian Railroad was discussed in both this country and Europe back in the '80's. In fact, what may be said to be the first step for such a transcontinental system was taken in 1886, when J. W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, was asked by the United States Senate to make a report as to the possibility of communication between Alaska and Siberia by rail. In making this investigation Mr. Powell found that no greater difficulties would be involved in the building of such a road than were encountered in the construction of other transcontinental roads now existing.

It was proposed that the road should begin at a proper point of the Northern Pacific in Montana, and continue through the head waters of the Peace River to the head waters of the Yukon. It was to proceed thence to some point on the shore of Bering Sea. The total distance was estimated at 2,765 miles. A branch road would be built from the head waters of the Peace River to the mouth of the Stikine River, in order to establish connection with Sitka.

Because of the construction of the Siberian Railroad the war between Japan and China and the Boxer uprising nothing was done in connection with the proposed transcontinental road until 1902 when M. Loicq de Lobel became interested in the work. He made a survey of a railroad line through Alaska from Circle City to Bering Strait, remaining in the Polar regions for 18 months. Notwithstanding the extremely low temperature and the darkness of the long Arctic night, he contiued his work until it was completed.

M. de Lobel found that the hardest problem, according to the first plans decided upon, was by the Bering Strait, yet it was contended that this could be solved, because of the many islands in the strait, which could be spanned by a massive bridge. The plans were later modified, by which it was suggested that a tunnel should take the place of a bridge. Once across the strait, the new road would have to pass through a great stretch of frozen desert until it reached the line of the Siberian Road.

American capital will play an essential part in the planning and construction of this, the largest railroad in the world. It is not yet safe to prophesy how soon we may be able to travel in the same Pullman car from New York to Paris.

Two Men Injured.

Newport, R. I., (Special).—Two men were injured, instead of one, as first reported, in the collision between the battleships Alabama and Illinois Monday night, the fact becoming known Wednesday, when Ordinary Seaman Hanley, of Syracuse, N. Y., was brought to the hospital with the bones of the left hand fractured. He was struck by a falling boat when the collision occurred. Ordinary Seaman Corbett, of Frankfort, Ky., previously reported injured, also was brought to the hospital today. He lost one leg by amputation as the result of the accident, and it was found today that his left arm was fractured.

Child Kidnapped.

Atlantic City., N. J. (Special).—It is alleged by the police here that two-year-old Laura Newman, daughter of William Newman, of Philadelphia, has been stolen from the home of her aunt, Mrs. Lydia Bingham, at Absecon. The aunt accuses Katherine Bruscher, of 1759 N. Warnick Street, Philadelphia, with abducting the child. The Bruscher woman and her two children took board at Bingham's Saturday. She took her own and the Newman youngster for a walk Tuesday and has not been seen since. The Philadelphia police have been asked to look for her.

Hit Hard By Frisco Fire.

Hamburg (By Cable).—At an extra meeting of the stockholders of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, held here, the directors informed the stockholders that the total losses of the company as a result of the San Francsco disaster amounted to $4,365,000. The reserves on hand amounted to $2,500,000, and it would therefore be necessary for the stockholders to pay 50 per cent. on the capital.

Holy War Is Feared.

St. Petersburg (By Cable)—The fierce war raging in the Caucasus between the Armenians, Tartars and Russians, especially near the Persian frontier, is assuming threatening dimensions. There is considerable apprehension that it may cause the outbreak of a holy war, for which a serious agitation has been in progress, both among the Shiite and Sunnite Tartars, for a long time.

No Uprising in Mexico.

Washington (Special).—The State Department made public a telegram which was received late during the afternoon from Mr. Thompson, the American Ambassador to Mexico, in which he states that reports of a threatened uprising of Mexicans against foreigners in Mexico is without foundation so far as is discoverable there.

Roosevelt Not a Candidate.

Peoria, Ill., (Special).—Another positive announcement from President Roosevelt that he will not be a candidate for re-election has been made in a letter received by Mrs. L. A. Kinney, of Peoria, from Secretary William Loeb, writing for President Roosevelt. The letter, dated July 26, concludes: "I would say that the President has nothing to add to the statement issued on the night of the election in 1904. His decision as announced at that time is irrevocable."

But One Doesn't.

One would think as one grows older
One would learn a little sense,
But one doesn't.
Either from the force of precept
Or one's own experience.
But one doesn't.
One perhaps is leeling "fit!"
For one evening one is "it!"
Next day one decides to quit,
But one doesn't.

One dallies in a poker game!
One hopes to have some fun,
One pulls one's watch as one sits down,
And says: "I quit at one!"
But one doesn't.
One plays all night instead!
One acquires an awful head;
One would like to go to bed,
But one doesn't.

One knows a lot of pretty girls
Who thinks one "just the cheese!"
But one doesn't.
The one that doesn't's just the one
One tries one's best to please.
One is lightly let to go
One would think that one would know,
But one doesn't.
—Henry Blossom, Jr., in The Spot Light.

BILLY'S WAY.

"Yes, Billy's just like men folks," Aunt Harriet used to say. "He'll mind good's any horse you ever see, if he's managed right; but you've got to understand Billy's way."

At that Billy would give a decided nod of his gray old head as if to add, "That's true, Aunt Hattie." And true, indeed, it was. Billy's reputation for wilfulness was so well established that he was considered quite as much a character as Aunt Harriet herself, and she will be remembered in Centerville as long as anyone who knew her lives to be her Boswell.

You should have seen her as she walked up the meeting-house aisle on a sultry Sunday morning, waving her palm leaf fan and settling into her pew—it was next to the front one—with a long-drawn and very audible sigh. She was an old woman then, but she still loved brave attire, and the summer breezes fluttered the ends of the blue ribbons that encompassed her ample waist, and, lifting the red roses on her Sunday bonnet, waved them above the coquettish ripples and curls of an abundant brown front. By her own account Aunt Harriet had been a great belle and beauty in her day and much given to worldly pleasures. She used often to tell in the Thursday night prayer meetings of the "balls" she had attended when she was young and how she had often danced till the red gleams in the East made the flickering tallow dips burn dim and warned the merrymakers that morning was close at hand.

As she had added a hundred pounds avoirdupois to her weight since those giddy revels of her girlhood, it took no small stretch of fancy to picture her thus pirouetting, and this doubtful feeling was deepened by the way she sat down. Steadying herself by the back of the pew in front, she would gradually sink to within six inches of her seat and then drop with a thud that shook the pulpit itself. But, as if she had not already taxed our imagination to the limit during the pause that was sure to follow, she would strike up the last stanza of her favorite hymn, beginning with:

When, from Mount Pisgah's lofty height,
I view my home and take my flight,
This robe of flesh I'll drop and rise
To seize the everlasting prize;
And repeating with long-drawn-out refrain:
I'll shout while floating through the air,
Farewell, farewell, sweet hour of prayer.

With such a very material Aunt Harriet sitting there before us, it was not easy to picture even her disembodied spirit as "floating through the air." But it is the unexpected that happens, and one July morning, thanks to Billy, without "dropping her robe of flesh," or, in fact, without losing so much as a button from her new calico polonaise, she really did "take her flight" in so thrilling a fashion that it became one of Centreville's favorite traditions.

It happened during the summer of 1878, an epoch always referred to as "the year the railroad went through," for the building of this railroad was a great event to the little community. There were six trains a day, three in each direction, and when these trains had been running only two or three weeks Aunt Harriet decided early one morning to take her knitting and spend the day with friends at Brook's Corners, a little hamlet three miles away.

Accordingly, she milked her cow, hurriedly ate her frugal breakfast, throwing a dish towel over the unwashed saucer and teaspoon, and started for the barn to "hitch up" Billy. But "hitching up Billy" was not a single act, as one might think; it was the culmination of a series, for when Billy went, like the gentleman in the plantation song, "he went berry sudden." So she began by running the clumsy old phaeton out of the barn into the side yard, with its back turned squarely on Brooks's Corners. Then she put the whip in its socket, the carefully folded laprobe on the seat, a pail of buttermilk for the friends and her knitting work under it, and, at last, having thoughtfully surveyed the whole to make sure that nothing was forgotten, took down the harness and entered Billy's stall.

There he stood, munching hay and fighting flies with his futile stump of a tail, as obstinate a white morsel of horse-flesh as ever took a bit in his teeth, and, though so far from his colthood, still as full of fire as he had been in his best days. He greeted his mistress by laying back his ears and nipping at her sleeve, but she understood him perfectly and only said; "None of your tricks, Billy!" As she backed him between the thills she added, apologetically: "There, boy; never mind! It ain't far, an' you'll have grass for dinner, an' oats, too, like enough."

Aunt Harriet had been quoted as saying that Billy only needed to be "managed" to be as "good as any horse;" but his management was both a science and an art. As a science its fundamental principle was "Go by contraries." When Aunt Harriet planned to visit Franklin, which is south of Centerville, she headed Billy north, toward Brooks's Corners; but if she really intended to go to Brook's Corners she faced him as if for Franklin. In the same way, if she wanted him to stand still, she would give him a smart slap with the lines and say, "Git up, Billy!" and Billy would brace himself as if to say, "Come one, come all; this rock shall fly," etc. But when ready to go she had only to pull on the reins and say, soothingly, "Whoa, Billy; whoa, boy," and Billy was off like the wind. It seems simple, and so it was in theory, but its application to special occasions was an art mastered only by Aunt Harriet herself.

There was always a row of interested little boys on the fence to see them start; but this particular morning the event was more exciting than usual. Billy had not been driven for several days, and Aunt Harriet had barely time to clamber into the seat and sieze the line from the dashboard when, with a backward leer of one dim old eye and a prolonged neigh, he gave a lunge forward and, turning so short a circle that the two outside wheels were lifted clear of the ground, tore off like mad, strictly according to rule, in the direction opposite to the one toward which he had been headed.

It was a perfect day in midsummer and his driver was too content to be tried by his vagaries. The daises nodded to her gaily and the bee hummed in the sweet red clover. The men in the hay field by the side of the road were sharpening the knives of their mowing machine and a saucy bobolink perched on a fence post and "twee-twee-tweed" at them before going off in a very riot of glee. Billy himself gave another little kick with one hind foot, and his mistress inadvertently said, "Whoa, there," at which he put down his head and ran till he was forced to stop to take breath.

"Dear suz!" chuckled Aunt Harriet. "What a fool you be, Billy." Then she leaned back and gave herself up to the pleasure of the ride.

Half a mile from Centerville the road to Brook's Corners crosses the railroad, and the morning train for Franklin was due at that point ten minutes after Aunt Harriet started from home. Whether she had entirely forgotten this, whether she had miscalculated, or whether Billy's spurt brought them to the crossing sooner than she expected no one ever knew; but it is certain that as she was jogging contentedly along, humming her favorite hymn and occasionally flicking a fly from Billy's side, she was suddenly aroused by a roar, a clanging bell and a shrieking whistle. She leaned out of the carryall to see what was the matter, and there, not ten rods away, its pistons pounding, its ponderous wheels grinding, its employes frantically waving and coming as if racing with them to see which would reach the crossing first, was the express.

Now, according to her own understanding of Billy, there was but one logical thing to do. She should have slapped him with the lines, give him a sharp clip with the whip and shouted "Git up!" What would have happened had she done so is a problem in pure speculation. As a matter of fact, she did nothing of the sort. In her terror Billy's idiosyncrasy was quite forgotten, and she reverted to the usual course of procedure under such circumstances—that is, she pulled him with all her strength and called, "Whoa! Whoa, there, Billy! Whoa, there! Whoa!" while Billy, consistent to the death, threw up his head, kicked up his heels, gave a triumphant flourish of his stump of a tail, as if to say, "All right, Aunt Hattie; we'll try it," and made straight for the approaching train.

It was an exciting race. The Centreville wag told afterward that one of the brakemen remarked, "I'll bet on the gray." But that is only tradition.

The engineer had whistled down brakes, and the speed was somewnat slackened, but it was impossible to stop the train before it reached the crossing. It was just as impossible to stop the valiant little nag; it was entirely a question of which was the better steed—the iron horse or Billy. It seemed to the lookers on as if they reached the junction at exactly he same instant, but, with a frantic leap Billy cleared the track so as to save himself. He was not, however, quick enough to take the chaise with him. The engine struck the clumsy old top exactly in the middle, lifted it clear off the springs, tossed it like a boy's ball and landed it, occupant and all, right side up with care on the soft marshy grass by the side of the road.

Only Aunt Harriet herself knew what she shouted "while floating through the air," but the brakeman, who was the first person to reach her, told the Centreville historian what happened after she landed:

"I jumped," he said, "just as soon as the train slowed down enough, and ran back, all the while dreading what I'd got to see, for I supposed, of course, she'd be killed. When I first stooped down and looked under the carriage top all I could make out was a trembling heap of clothes; but pretty soon I discovered that the old lady was on her knees looking under the seat.

"'Are your injuries serious, madam?' I asked as gently as I could. With that she jerked herself up and looked at me as if I had been to blame for the whole affair.

" 'Yes, they be,' she snapped.

" 'Where are you hurt?' I asked.

" 'Hurt? Who said I was hurt at all? I ain't got a scratch as I know on. I had three balls of gray woilen yarn, though, when I started, and there ain't but one here now, and that ain't the worst, either—it cuts me all up to think that after knowin' and drivin' im' more'n twenty years, I should be so completely upset by your puffin' old locomotive as to clean forgit all about Billy's way.' "—Orange Judd Farmer.

FEATS OF THE BEAVER.

Ability to Cut Timber and Handle It —Busiest on Moonlight Nights.

It is wonderful what large pieces of wood a beaver will move, says a writer in Outdoor Life. I have frequently seen cuttings of cottonwood large enough for fence posts that had been moved over level ground and through underbrush to water several hundred feet away.

If timber is cut on a bank where a down grade can be had all the way to the streams much larger pieces will be moved. Beavers are very skillful wood choppers and seldom fail to fell a tree in the right direction; that is, with the butts all pointing toward the trail to the stream, and never felling the top of one tree into the top of another.

Smooth trails are always made from the scene of the operations on land to the water and all of the material is carried over them. If the cutting happens to be on a side hill above the stream a slide not unlike that sometimes used by lumbermen will be made.

The cutting of the large growth stuff is mainly done in the fall and winter; willows, small poplars and cottonwoods being used in the spring and summer. After getting down the larger trees the branches are all cut off and made into lengths suitable for transporting and taken to the water, after which the trunk is cut up and as much of it removed as possible.

The bark of these pieces, which with the twigs forms the principal items of food, is all gnawed off in the water or at the houses. The barked sticks are then used in repairing or strengthening the dams or stacked on top of the house.

Beavers generally work on moonlight nights only, and scarcely ever in the day-time, though they may sometimes be seen making repairs on a dam when it needs immediate attention.

Contrary to the general opinion the beaver does not always build a house for himself, being content very often with a burrow in the bank of the stream. As is the case with the houses the entrance to a burrow is under water, though sometimes there is an opening from the surface through which brush and sticks are carried for their food supply.

These burrows are sometimes very commodious and offer comfortable quarters for a large colony. They seem to be generally dug from the banks of a stream which is too swift to make the building of dams easy and which has a deep channel. A lone beaver who has been driven out by his fellows for some cause or other is very likely to make such a home in the bank of a stream.

When a colony of beaver is harassed by its enemies or when internal dissensions arise a part or the whole of the colony will establish a new home some distance way. They lose no time in choosing a weak portion of the river, where the banks are well wooded, and fall at once to work.

Where the river is rapid one of the slow reaches between the rapids is chosen for a dam. The wood is cut above the dam site, sometimes at quite a distance and transported to the water, where it can be easily moved down stream.

The sticks are placed more or less parallel to each other, so as to make a compact structure, and the continuous pile thus resulting extends directly across the stream.

Mud is continually used to fill the interstices as the dam grows in height. At some distance up stream the house is now built, also of sticks and mud, in as secluded and inaccessible a place as possible.

In the days of our great grandfathers the beaver was a resident of many streams and small lakes all the way fom Maine to Oregon. He is now numbered among our rare animals, and a few years ago seemed doomed to total extinction.

Recently some of the Northwest States have given him a certain amount of protection, and in favorable localities of this region he is now increasing quite rapidly in numbers.

There is one advantage possessed by the man at the bottom over the man at the top; he doesn't have so far to fall.

The faster a man lives the quicker he will occupy ground-floor space in a cemetery.

WORTH QUOTING

According to the London Saturday Review the French are now the most pacific nation on the face of the earth.

It is solemnly reported in the New York Press that "the King is sometimes obliged to make a dozen changes a day, and he never puts on fewer than three suits a day." Talk about the strenuous life!

London Punch makes this joke: Good servants are becoming so difficult to obtain that we really cannot blame the American lady who disinherited her son because he married her maid.

Secretary Taft says: "Greed blinds the trusts to the law." "Blinds" is hardly the word, thinks the New York American. The trusts see the law clearly enough to dodge it.

Observes the Troy Times: "There seems to be but two lines of political endeavor in Santo Domingo—the outs trying to get in and the ins fighting against being put out."

Says the Louisville Courier Journal: Farmers throughout the West, North and South are pleading for more laborers. They cannot get them. And while the farmers' crops demand armies of additional workmen for their handling, New York and the other cities of the land are housing men, women and children in repugnant squalor. Instead of enduring the tortures, the disease and oppression of tenement-house life, these people could be drawing good wages and living wholesome lives in the country. They would help the farmers, they would help themselves, they would improve the whole social and economic situation of the world.

Voltaire once observed that he was in favor of abolishing capital penalties, if the murders would only commence by setting the example. It is anomalous that in our highly-civilized community the more heinous the crime the better appear the chances of escape for a criminal. A strict enforcement of the penalties plainly provided under the existing criminal statutes should be the sole reply to the never-ending agitations or petitions for the reprieve of those whose hands are dyed in blood.

Probably Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's special census report on the blind and deaf of the country will stand as the first thorough official examination of the subject. With him the investigation of blindness and deafness is a labor of love. He is an expert upon the subject, and he has been willing to devote to its examination an amount of time and trouble that no ordinary official inquirer could afford. One point which Dr. Bell has brought out will attract much attention. He establishes the connection between cousin-marriage and blindness. In 5 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the whole country the parents of the afflicted were cousins. Of the blind whose parents were cousins, 25 per cent. were congenitally blind, whereas among the blind whose parents were not cousins the proportion of congenitally blind was only 6.8 per cent.

The great world famine, which gloomy scientists used to predict, appears farther off than ever, despite the steady increase in the human species. With nitrogen made in unlimited quantities, both naturally with the aid of clover and artificially by electric process and water power, the supply of that important crop element seems assured, in view of the asserted fact that there is more nitrogen above every quarter section of land than is required for the entire annual corn crop of the world. Potash, too, exists in enormous quantities in common rocks, and recent experiments suggest that it may be gotten out by grinding and profitably used for crops. As for the third element needed, phosphoric acid, the great deposits of rock phosphates seem likely to provide for all requirements for a long time to come. The world will not starve yet awhile, nor will farmers go out of business.

The real virtue of riches is that they add to the picturesqueness of life, philosophizes Harper's Weekly. Millionaires and even semi-millionaires do a great deal toward brightening the landscape, and we ought not only to suffer them to live, but to be grateful to them. Who would willingly miss the gay pageant down Fifth avenue on a spring afternoon, and reduce the beautiful city with its glad decoration of well-dressed people to the gray level of the willing poor? No; the world is best constituted just as it is, with all the varieties, of people and all the varying scales of being and of dressing. Only let the man not yet doomed to being a millionaire realize that, like the purple cow, it is better to see than be one. And joy, after all, is really and truly not to be bought with money, nor to be found in any distant corner of the earth, but is, in very deed, as the sages have known in all ages, the kingdom of heaven within.

No married man would care to go fishing if his wife insisted on going along.

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Tried in the Fire.

The words of wisdom which Mrs. Hall from time to time let fall for the enlightenment of her children were always treasured and often repeated. "You don't want to get the wrong notion about what makes a room homelike to a man," she said to her oldest daughter, who was soon to be married.

"Somebody once gave me a story to read, when your father and I were just engaged, that told how a young woman that married an old bachelor kept leaving a glove or a little piece of sewing or a handkerchief on his desk, so that when he came home at night and saw it there he had a sudden glow at his heart, thinking that his lonely days were forever gone.

"I thought it was a lovely idea, and I tried it. I'd leave my crocheting on your father's writing-table, or drop my gloves carelessly on his particular book-shelf, and all such things. He always brought them to me, and he never said anything; but he wasn't a great talker, and I felt sure his heart was glowing just like the man's in the story.

"I thought so for as much as three months. Then one day he came bringing home that great brass-bound box that stands on top of my old bureau—you know the one I mean? Well, he came bringing that, and he collected a glove from his shelf, and a handkerchief from in among his pipes, and my crochet pattern from the writing-table, and he brought them all to me.

" 'Now here's a box,' he said, 'that ought to be big enough to keep all your little extras in,'—he said it pleasantly, but real firm,—'and you see if having one place for all of them won't help you to remember where they are.'

"All the time I thought his heart was glowing he was just bearing with me—that was all.

"If you want to give a 'feminine, homelike touch' to Edmund's belongings you lay out his clean clothes and put in his cuff links, if you're sure you've got the right ones, and warm his slippers, if he wears slippers; but if I were in your place I shouldn't leave so much as a spool of thread around with the idea of putting his heart in a glow."

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S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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For Lieutenant Governor :
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

For Auditor General :
WILLIAM T. CREASY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs :
JOHN J. GREEN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNNY TICKET.

For Assembly :
JOHN NOLL,
of Bellefonte.

For Jury Commissioner :
ADAM HAZEL,
of Spring Township.

Harris Township.

Miss Minnie McConnell, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Boalsburg tavern.

County Superintendent D. O. Etters, of State College, attended to business here last week.

The junior base ball clubs of Walnut Grove and Boalsburg played a game Saturday. Boalsburg came out ahead, the score being 17-7.

Mrs. Lizzie Passmore, of Harrisburg; Mrs. George Keller and son Wayne, of Houserville; Mr. and Mrs. Manna Kline, of Pleasant Gap, were guests at the Hillside farm last Thursday.

Mrs. Edward Kremer, of Altoona, is enjoying some time with friends in this place. She with her sisters, Mrs. Sara Rankin and Mrs. Jane Irvin, were entertained by Mrs. Goheen, Thursday, at a five o'clock tea.

Mrs. Sophie C. Hall, of Wilmington, Del., is paying her annual summer visit to her sisters, Misses Sara and Clara Keller.

Mitchell Bricker, of Lewistown, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Kreamer, of Punxsutawney, visited their mother, Mrs. Rosanna Bricker, whose health is in a declining state. Monday she accompanied her daughter to Punxsutawney where she will make her home for some time.

Miss Margaret Caldwell returned to her home in Salona, after spending a few weeks with the Rothrock family.

Miss Jessie Gilmer, of near Rebersburg, enjoyed a few days with her former playmates in this community.

W. E. Gettig and family, of Altoona, spent a week with friends at Bellefonte, Hecla Park, Centre Hall and Boalsburg.

Among those who attended the Dale reunion Saturday were, Mrs. Margaret Keller, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mothersbaugh, son George and daughter Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Krumrine and daughter Miss Edna, Mrs. Henry Dale and daughter Miss Anna, Misses Sara Keller and Anna Sweeney.

Rev. and Mrs. Black, D. W. Myers and daughter Mabel, H. N. Lonberger, Miss Beulah Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goheen enjoyed Saturday at the Baileyville picnic.

Mrs. Anna Berry Beech, of Oakland, California, visited here. Mrs. Beech is the only surviving member of the Dr. Berry family, formerly of Lemont.

Miss Lizzie Springer and a gentleman from near Milton, visited at the home of George Hosterman.

Mrs. L. E. Kidder is entertaining friends from Altoona.

Miss Grace Steele and a lady from Bellefonte, were guests at the J. N. Dinges home over Sunday.

Ousted Pastor.

The Rev. W. K. Diehl, pastor of the Lutheran church at Middleburg, and of Hassinger's congregation, two miles west of that place, was ousted from the pulpit at the latter place Sunday morning. He had been quietly asked to resign three or four times, but refused.

During the last week a committee waited upon him and asked him to resign to avoid the unpleasant duty of dismissing him, but he would not, and Sunday the congregation voted unanimously to dismiss him.

If the resignation does not follow now, the Middleburg congregation threatens to follow this example. Pastor Diehl is president of the Central Pennsylvania Synod of Lutheran church, which meets in Middleburg, in September.

The congregation proposed that if he would resign now, it would take effect after the meeting of the synod, and they would not take the proceedings enacted Sunday, but the offer was of no avail.

Mifflin Endorses Emery.

Mifflin county Democrats endorsed Emery for governor. Dr. J. C. Amig was unanimously chosen chairman. Dr. Vincent I. McKim, of Burnham, was nominated for Assembly and Charles A. Shunkweiler for Congress with a right to choose his own conferees. Albert Russler was named for Jury Commissioner.

Clinton County Barns Burned.

The most severe storm in years passed over Nittany valley, Monday afternoon. Barns belonging to Dr. J. M. Dumm, of Mackeyville, and Knecht Brothers were struck by lightning and destroyed.

LOCALS.

The directors of The Patrons Rural Telephone Company will meet at the Garman House, Bellefonte, Tuesday morning, 14th inst., ten o'clock.

The numerous recent heavy rains have put many of the public roads in very bad condition, undoing much of the work performed this season.

Miss Minerva Stettler, of Middleburg, is the guest of Miss Laura Runkle at the Centre Hall hotel. Miss Stettler is the daughter of Calvin Stettler, the noted choir master of Middleburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Thomas and family visited the former's brother, John Thomas, near Loganton, over Sunday. Mr. Thomas is a farmer, but is taking life rather easy, according to Carpenter Thomas' report.

Miss Bertha McCormick, one of the most skilled and obliging telephone operators in the town, today (Thursday) starts on her vacation trip to Tyrone, Altoona and Petersburg. She will be gone several weeks.

Dr. Fred and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Stuart, of State College; Harold Shattuck, of Nashua, New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary Phelps, Earnest Phelps, of Auburn, New York; Miss Ella Rhone, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. J. W. McCormick, of Columbia, South Carolina; Mrs. W. Frank Bradford and Miss Florence Rhone were entertained by Miss Grace Smith, one day last week.

Rebersburg.

Mrs. William Torbert and son are at present visiting relatives here.

Charles Weber, of Philadelphia, is paying a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Weber.

William Haffley, of Aaronsburg, spent a day last week with his daughter, Mrs. George Winters, in this place.

Miss Ruth Hackman, who spent a month with her parents, left last Tuesday for Pittsburg where she is employed.

Mrs. Newton Brungart and three daughters, Annie, Lucile and Mildred, are spending several weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Walker.

Forest Ocker and family, accompanied by his sister, Miss Maude, all of Bellefonte, are paying a short visit to his parents.

Miss Lizzie Brindle, who had been making her home with Mrs. Reuben Kreamer, left last Wednesday for Feidler, where she has secured employment.

Miss Cora Corman, of Georges Valley, spent Saturday and Sunday with her grandparents, at this place.

Miss Alma Vonada is at present visiting her uncle, Peter Kessler, at this place.

Miss Abbie Gilbert, of Wolf's Store, and sister Mabel, of this place, are spending a week with their relatives at Williamsport.

Mrs. Shultz, widow of the late Jacob Shultz, is confined to her bed from dropsy, with no hopes for recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gramley and H. F. Rossman were visitors from Spring Mills.

William Hackman, whose blacksmith shop was partly destroyed by fire a few months ago, recently moved his tools into Levi Fulmer's shop and is busy at work again.

Clark Gramley, who owns and runs an auto, is kept quite busy transporting people from one place to another. Mr. Gramley is very cautious when he meets a vehicle drawn by horses, and always assists people to pass in safety.

LOCALS.

Saturday and Sunday were hot days, so regarded here, yet the thermometer registered but 89 and 88.

Owing to a break down of the engine the train west Tuesday afternoon was delayed several hours.

The members of the Presbyterian church will hold a festival in Grange Arcadia, Saturday evening, 18th inst.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, dentist, will be absent from Potters Mills and Spring Mills from August 12th to 24th. His patrons are requested to take notice.

S. M. Campbell, the Millheim furniture dealer, announces an August clearance sale—a splendid opportunity to secure first-class furniture at reasonable prices.

Rain, an abundance of it. . . Pasture lots are improving. . . The little boy, five green apples—result: pain. . . . Business men's picnic Thursday of next week.

Grand Army veterans of Lycoming and Clinton counties are planning a big basket picnic for Nippono Park some time this month. Major Keenan Post, of Jersey Shore, will have immediate charge of the outing.

The Cape May (New Jersey) High School will have for its instructress in history and mathematics, Miss Eloise Schuyler, of Centre Hall. She held a similar position during the last school year in an institution near Philadelphia.

Frank H. Fisher and brother Will Fisher have associated themselves with a Sunbury gentleman and will begin the manufacture of high grade cornstarch. The Fishers are natives of Boalsburg, being sons of Mrs. Amanda Fisher.

The Philipsburg Journal says: Dr. George W. Hosterman and wife, of Centre Hall, are spending a few days in town. They are the parents of Prof. John S. Hosterman, of Bellefonte, the newly elected principal of the Philipsburg high school.

Miss Alif Stephens, who two years ago taught the Centre Hill public school, has been given a handsome increase in salary at Belvidere, New Jersey, where she taught last year. Miss Stephens is teaching the languages, and obtained her advance in salary on merit.

The August "Arena" contains a number of timely papers of special general interest, one of the most timely of which is "San Francisco and Her Good Opportunity," by the popular author, George Wharton James. Another highly suggestive paper of deep interest to friends of our literature is entitled "The Spirit of American Literature," and is written by Winifred Webb. It is in answer to Gertrude Atherton's criticism of the literature of democracy.

There is the usual flood of summer guests in Centre Hall this season. They come and go. Just as though prearranged there are now "in our midst" a number of married and single ladies who were chums in short dresses in Centre Hall not so long ago. Among these are Mrs. J. Witmer McCormick, of Columbia, South Carolina; Mrs. J. Emory Hoy, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Samuel H. Heckman and sister, Miss Tace Kreamer, both of Johnstown; Miss Virna Geiss, of Altoona.

The Centre Hall hotel is becoming popular as a summer resort, and this without any special effort on the part of the landlord, James W. Runkle. The hotel is so well kept at all times that the patrons themselves have been advertising. Since becoming owner of this hostelry, Mr. Runkle has also done much to add to the beauty of the surroundings, notably the turning of the unsightly plots in the front and side of the hotel into beautiful flower gardens—the admiration of every one who passes through Centre Hall.

What do you think of this for devotion: A Tyrone man recently quit smoking, and his friends wanted to know why. "I'll tell you," said he, "I've been married three years, but never found out until a few weeks ago that smoking was distasteful to my wife—she suffered in silence all the time. Of course, as soon as I discovered the fact I quit." That's an exhibition of good horse sense. But how many smokers who read this paragraph and know that using the weed is distasteful to the wife, and perhaps children, will even stop to think whether or not they should quit the dirty, nasty habit?

The road scraper was used on Hoffer street. . . Sunshine and rain—rain and sunshine. . . Early apples are very plentiful, and no market for them. . . Bad roads. . . Great deal of driving Sunday. . . Pity the horse in hot weather; drive slow. . . Be sure you are right, then go ahead. . . Catch a portion of the wave of civic righteousness passing over the country. . . To the country, during hot weather. . . Picnics, great and small. . . Odd Fellows day, Grange Park, Friday of this week. . . Hen fruit, sixteen cents per dozen. . . Butter, sixteen cents per pound. . . The McNitt-Huyett saw mill is in operation again. . . Base ball Friday afternoon, Grange Park—Millheim vs. Centre Hall. . . Keep your eye on the dog, he is dangerous. . . Please report local happenings and personals.

DEATHS.

MRS. WILLIAM MEYER

Anna, wife of William Meyer, died in Centre Hall, Wednesday night of last week, aged fifty-three years, four months. She had been ill for about two months, and finally died from the results of a paralytic stroke. She is survived by eight children, five of whom are at home.

The deceased's maiden name was Miss Anna Smetzler, daughter of William Smetzler, deceased. The following sisters and one brother survive: Mrs. Sarah Harnish, Hecla; Mrs. Eliza Stump, Mrs. Alice Emerick, Centre Hall; Mrs. Florence Dunkle, Mt. Eagle; James Smetzler, Johnstonburg.

Interment was made Saturday morning, Dr. J. W. Boal officiating.

MRS. MARY BLAND SCHILLINGS.

Mrs. Mary Bland Schillings, formerly of Bellefonte, died at the home of her daughter, in Kane, Friday, July 27th, after a year's suffering with cancer, aged sixty-two years. She is survived by seven children: Mrs. Nettie Thomas, of Kane; Mrs. Rena Rich, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Sarah Watson and Edward, of Snow Shoe: Mrs. Clara Dewitt, of Georgia; Mrs. Minnie Terry, of Rochester, N. Y., Harry, of Anderson, Ind.; also one brother, John Stover, of Pleasant Gap. Her aged brother and children, all except Mrs. Dewitt and Mrs. Terry, attended the funeral.

JOHN H. STOVER.

John H. Stover died at his home at Berrien Springs, Michigan, Thursday, July 19, aged six'y-one years, eleven months. Deceased was born in Haines township, this county, and was a son of Andrew Stover. He moved to the state of Michigan in the spring of 1868 and located at Berrien Springs, where he continued to reside until his death. He leaves to survive a widow and four sons, besides seven brothers and one sister. Three of his brothers reside in this community, viz: A. J. Stover, of Coburn; George Stover, of Aaronsburg, and Daniel Stover, of Woodward.

EMANUEL KLINEFELTER.

Emanuel Klinefelter died Thursday of last week at the home of Saul Lingle, south of Old Fort, aged almost seventy-six years. He was the father of eleven children, all of whom survive him. The mother died in 1882. The children are: William, Tillman, Samuel, Alfred, all of Colyer; Lyman, Jefferson, George, address unknown; Mrs. Samuel Reeser, Bald Eagle; Mrs. George Stover, Rebersburg; Mrs. Emanuel Nevil, Mrs. John Bedlyon, Colyer.

Interment was made in Zion cemetery Friday.

MRS. AUGUSTA G. LINN.

Mrs. Augusta Grayson Linn, widow of the late Judge Linn, formerly of Centre county, died at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Howard Cheney, in Williamsport, aged seventy-eight years.

Pomona Grange Program.

The following program will be rendered at a meeting of Centre County Pomona Grrnge, in the hall of Victor Grange, at Oak Hall, August 21.

Opening Grange in Fourth degree.
Roll call of officers and fire insurance directors.
Reading minutes of last meeting.
Welcome by Victor Grange.
Response by W. K. Corl.
Appointment of committees.
Select reading, Florence Marshall.
Report of fire insurance.
Discussion: "Would it be advisable for the farmers, through the Grange, to organize their own banking company?"—Opened by Hon. L. Rhone, James Keller.
Recitation, Mamie Grove.
Recess for dinner.
1:30 p. m. Music.
Recitation, Edith Lutz.
Report of Encampment committee.
Report of telephone company.
Discussion: "What is the best method for erecting lightning rods, and what is their utility?"—Opened by James Gilliland, D. K. Keller.
Recitation, Anna Dale.
2:30 to 3:30 p. m. Memorial services in memory of Brother Marshall and Sister Rhone.
Discussion: "The advantage of an exhibitor's sale at the Encampment."—Opened by G. L. Goodhart.
Discussion: "Some improvements in the business methods in the local Granges."
Suggestions for good of the order.

WILLARD DALE,
Lecturer.

Church Appointments.

The Centre Reporter is in receipt of the following: We expect to return to Centre Hall, Friday, August 10. Services on Sunday; Spring Mills, morning; Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

DANIEL GRESS.

Attention is called to the change in the appointments of the Lutheran church, Centre Hall charge, for next Sunday. Rev. Jas. W. Boal, D. D., will preach at Centre Hall at 10 a. m., and at Spring Mills at 2:30 p. m.

The appointments in the Presbyterian churches, and the Tusseyville Lutheran appointment are recalled, owing to the absence of Rev. W. H. Schuyler.

Rev. R. F. Fetterolf, of Selinsgrove is among the Spring Mills visitors.

Dale Reunion.

The Dale reunion was held for the first time at Oak Hall, Saturday, August 4.

It was called to order in Victor Grange Hall by Clement Dale, Esq. The choir rendered two pieces of music followed by invocation by Rev. W. H. Dale, of Cleveland, Ohio Address of welcome by George Dale, response by Hon. Fred Kurtz, followed by music by a quartette. The history of the Dale family beginning with the year 1733 was given by Clement Dale, Esq

Dinner was served in A. M. Dale's orchard which all enjoyed.

Dales were present from different parts of the state, New Jersey and Ohio. A business and historical session was held in the afternoon at which the lawyer and minister developed their musical ability. The next meeting will be held at the same place, August 3, 1907.

The papers read at the reunion will be printed and preserved.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year to wit: George Dale, president; David E. Dale, vice-president; Dr. J. Y. Dale, secretary; John S. Dale, assistant secretary; William J. Dale, treasurer; Clement Dale, historian; Rev. W. H. Dale, chaplain. Executive Committee: A. A. Dale, Philip S. Dale, A. W. Dale, Dr. James A. Dale, Edmund Dale.

Horse Sinks Fifteen Feet.

There was excitement Tuesday afternoon in the field of Clarence Houtz, on the Vonada farm above Madisonburg, occasioned by a horse sinking into the earth while hitched to a plow. The animal's hind feet began sinking first, and with every struggle to extricate himself he sank deeper, until nothing was visible but the poor brute's head. It required great effort on the part of a large number of men with rope and tackle, and a half day's work, to dig and lift the animal from the deep sink, which is said to be fifteen feet in depth.

Mrs. W. W. Rhoads Dead.

Mrs. Rhoads, wife of Rev. W. W. Rhoads, of Mexico, Juniata county, died Monday afternoon, after an illness of but thirty-six hours. No further details are known here.

Mrs. Rhoads was well and favorably known to the residents of Centre Hall and surrounding country. Her maiden name was Whittaker, and is connected with the famous family by that name in Montgomery county. She was a cousin of Governor Pennypacker.

College Trustees Meet.

Friday of last week a meeting of the trustees of Pennsylvania State College was held, but the nature of the business transacted is not made public. The Reporter is informed that an adjourned meeting of the body will be held the latter part of this week, but nothing further was given for publication. It is intimated that at the approaching meeting of the trustees a successor to the lamented Dr. Atherton will be selected.

Rev. Rearick's Condition.

The Reporter is pleased to state that Rev. J. M. Rearick has materially improved within the past week. Monday the abscess formed near the ankle bone was opened, and since the patient has rested very much better. Dr. J. R. G. Allison, the attending physcian, and Dr. C. S. Musser, were in consultation Monday. Dr. Musser's previous diagnosis of the case proved to be correct.

Bumper Corn Crop.

"Bumper" is a coined western adjective that may be properly applied to the corn crop now growing in Penns Valley. Not for years was the corn crop in such fine condition as it is today. It matters not what state of cultivation the soil is the corn bids to make a good yield. Generally speaking, the corn fields are well set. A bumper crop, the corn.

The Grove-Coldren Horse Sale.

The Grove-Coldren horse sale held at Centre Hall Monday resulted in the sale of nine horses, most of which were sold privately. The horses were the finest lot ever seen in Centre Hall. One team of gray mares were sent to the stable after being bid up to $560.

C. E. Convention.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Centre County Christian Endeavor Union will be held at Port Matilda, September 5th and 6th.

Return Train to Penns Valley.

There will be a return train from Bellefonte to Coburn, Thursday of next week, to carry back those who may wish to attend the Business Men's Picnic at Hecla Park. The train will leave Bellefonte for Coburn at nine o'clock.

Marriage Licenses.

Clarence H. Cowher, Sandy Ridge.
Maggie C. Cartright, Sandy Ridge.

Dale Benner, Lemont.
Lena Walters, Ax Mann.

Oad Walkins, Ax Mann.
Mae Hanley, Milesburg.

Ralph U. Bowers, York.
Elizabeth V. Walker, Philipsburg.

U. E. Church Rededication.

The Swamp church, in the vicinity of Farmers Mills, which was bought from the Evangelical Association by the U. E. congregation of that place, will be rededicated Sunday, 12th inst. There will be preaching in the church at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Also Saturday evening preceding. Communion and dedicatory service on Sabbath evening. The services will be in charge of Rev. S. P. Remer, presiding elder of the district, assisted by the pastor, Rev. M. J. Snyder, and others. A cordial invitation to be present is hereby extended to the friends in the community.

Oak Hall.

Miss Donna Krumrine and brother returned to their home in Lebanon on Monday, after a week's visit with Mrs. R. C. Lowder.

William Ferree, wife and daughters, Lavon and Margaret, visited friends at Salona over Sunday.

The next meeting of Victor Grange will be Saturday afternoon, 11th.

George Gingerich, of Centre Hall, was a visitor in town Saturday.

Oak Hall was well represented at the Band festival at Lemont, Saturday evening.

George Ralston and family, of Lemont, spent Sunday at the home of J. C. Etters.

Branch Company No. 14, of The Patrons Rural Telephone Company, held a meeting Tuesday evening. Mr. Gann was present and ordered the wire. They expect to have the line ready for use in a short time.

George Tate, wife and son, of Pittsburg, and John Rupp and family, of State College, were guests at the Smith home recently.

Wesley Dale and family, of DuBois; Rev. Wm. Dale and wife, of Cleveland, Ohio, and John Dale, of Altoona, were among the Dales from a distance who attended the reunion, Saturday.

Elmer Lowder and wife spent Sunday at the home of John Kline, at Fillmore.

Colyer.

The Sunday school picnic held at Zion, Saturday, was well attended and all had an enjoyable time.

The heirs of the estate of Mrs. Mary Wingard will make sale of the personal property and real estate of the deceased on the 18th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Geary are the parents of a baby girl; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McClellan of a boy.

Mrs. George Lee and son John, of Milton, and Mrs. Searfos, of York, returned home, after spending some time visiting friends here.

Misses Grace Boyer, of Hartleton, and Nellie Smith, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday with Miss Sallie Horner.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	60	Wheat	82
Barley	45	Oats	35
		Corn	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	18
Potatoes	50	Eggs	16

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER

...Dentist...

WITH

DR. HUGH S. ALEXANDER

POTTERS MILLS, PA.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

33rd . . .
Encampment and Exhibition
of the
Patrons of Husbandry of Central Penn'a
Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.
September 15 to 21, Inclusive

Encampment opens September 15
Exhibition opens Monday, Sept. 17

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

The Penn'a State College will make a large display of the work of the College and State Experiment Station.

ADMISSION FREE.

George Dale
J. S. Dauberman
Geo. Gingrich
G. L. Goodhart

LEONARD RHONE,
Chairman

EMERY'S PLATFORM

The Fusion Candidate Accepts the Nomination.

A RINGING DECLARATION

Lewis Emery, Jr., the Lincoln and Democratic candidate for governor, in his letter of acceptance, asserts in his own incisive manner the well nigh forgotton principle that the people are the rulers and officeholders only servants. He demands places of trust for honest men and prison stripes for grafters, and insists that the higher the position of the offender the greater should be his punishment. The first duty of the citizen is to free the commonwealth. Instead of submitting to a system under which corporations make the laws the McKean county candidate demands a reversal of this order, by compelling the corporations to obey just laws. The full text of his letter is as follows:

Hon. Vivian Frank Gable, Chairman,
Lincoln State Convention.
Hon. John T. Lenahan, Chairman,
Democratic State Convention.

Dear Sirs:—

Your letters of July 17, 1906, were received. I accept the nomination for the high office of governor, from the Lincoln and Democratic parties of Pennsylvania.

Aside from its opportunities to serve the public, the position in itself has for me no attractions.

The prospect is bright that the united effort of patriotic men may now shake off permanently the debasing thraldom that has hampered and disgraced the commonwealth.

The gravity of the obligations to be assumed and the consciousness of my own limitations, would forbid my voluntarily becoming a candidate, but the crisis that has produced the fusion of your parties, and the extraordinary submersion of party feeling, raise the proposition above personal considerations.

It is at this time the duty of every faithful citizen to respond to all calls for service.

The tender or acceptance of the nomination for governor commits no one to any national policy.

There ought to be no difference of opinion among good citizens as to the vital issues involved in this year's contest in Pennsylvania.

Our model constitution has been treated with contempt; our laws have been defied, public property and office have been used as personal and party spoil, and the government has been administered as an incident to the schemes of corrupt politicians in conspiracy with the manipulators of predatory wealth.

This has been possible because the voters, the overwhelming majority of whom are honest and patriotic, have in the past been deluded by party cries of no significance in regard to state or local matters.

The Lincoln and Democratic party conventions have carefully excluded from their platforms, as I understand them, all possible inference that our joint action this fall can be construed as an endorsement of or pledge to any of the leaders or theories which may come before us in the national arena.

The united efforts for purer political purposes and practices, for civil and commercial equality and for impartial enforcing of law, regardless of the numbers, wealth or intrigue of the violators, is in accord with the teachings of the nation's most illustrious leaders, and is of the same patriotic sentiment that has led the best men to disregard party lines in support of righteous measures in federal administration.

The same bosses who dictated the nominations opposed to yours, exercised absolute control of the lesislature of 1905, and compelled their servile tools to insult the president of the United States by rescinding the resolution approving his efforts toward bringing the defiant corporations within the limits of just laws. We will not be deceived by hypocritical professions contradicted by words and acts when they were arrogant in their supposed invincible power.

The same self-perpetuating oligarchy that, as the result of last year's defeat and in fear of this year's further punishment, allowed to be placed on the statute books just laws long demanded by the people, but by the machine bosses heretofore contemptuously refused, now scheme to regain control by denunciation in an insincere platform of their own foul record and promising future impossibly good behaviour.

Their discomfiture in the preliminary skirmish of last November brought them to their knees.

Their complete rout in the impending battle will force them to unconditional surrender, will emancipate the Republican organization, which they still absolutely dominate, and leave the whole people of the state free to govern themselves uncheated and unbossed.

Variant views may be held as to economic theories and federal policies; but all true men may and ought to be filled with consuming ardor for the redemption of the commonwealth from the grasp of her spoilers.

To this righteous crusade I pledge all my power.

In this crisis we must be more and better than Republicans and Democrats.

We must be champions of the glorious cause of re-establishing constitutional representative free government.

Indifference to civic duty has for 40 years kept the state in bondage to an unholy alliance of political corruption and corporate greed. The militant spirit of crusaders is needed.

Theodore Roosevelt, the incarnation of moral back-bone, leads the way.

The example of such stalwart official integrity as that of Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Guthrie, of Pittsburg, is an inspiration. Animated by the same lofty sense of patriotic duty, the people of Pennsylvania should wrest the state from control of the men who have despoiled and disgraced her. So long as lawless corporations control political organizations, and so long as these organizations are composed of men banded together for illicit purposes, popular government is a mockery and honest administration is impossible.

We do not aim to destroy, but to regulate and make it impossible for the corporations to do wrong. The first step is to break the political machinery by means of which the wrong is accomplished. Instead of submitting to a system under which the corporations make the laws, we should see to it that the corporations obey laws justly conceived and fairly drawn so that neither the interests of the public nor the rights of the corporations shall be endangered.

The first duty of the citizen is to free the commonwealth. Legislative reforms will follow as a logical sequence. While the chief executive is powerless to do more than recommend needed legislation, and interpose his veto between the people and legislative wrong, it is essential that he be in hearty sympathy with reform and in no wise obligated to or associated with men whose interests would be subserved by perpetuation of existing conditions.

The realization of genuine reforms depends upon the election of a legislature which will work in harmony with the executive branch of the government.

Our election laws must be so amended as to eliminate the party square on the ballot, restrict the giving of assistance to voters except in cases of physical disability, and checkmate fraud by providing for a recount of the ballots when the ends of justice demand.

The enactment of adequate penal laws, and their rigid enforcement, as a means of correcting the evils which have grown up under the regime of the corrupt machine are imperatively demanded. Imprisonment for offences against the public is more essential than the infliction of punishment for crimes against the person. The responsible heads of corporations should be amenable to penal law for granting unfair rebates, for discriminating among shippers and for other transgressions against the public. We demand government by enlightened public opinion in place of government by bosses and corporations. We demand a state government in which those in power shall remember that their authority is delegated by the people. The people are the masters, the office holders are the servants. There should be no place outside a prison for a venal official. Compared with him who uses his political power for dishonest ends, the common thief is almost a respectable citizen. The rule should be—Places of trust for honest men, prison stripes for grafters. The higher the position of the offender the greater the need of punishing him. The certainty that imprisonment would follow the corrupt use of power would purge the state of degrading practices.

It is especially incumbent upon Pennsylvania to take vigorous action along these lines. This state was the pioneer in the anti-discrimination movement. It was my privilege more than a quarter of a century ago to assist in wringing from the political powers at Harrisburg an anti-discrimination law. The fight was long, hard and bitter. The people of the oil regions were being reduced to poverty and their property was being confiscated by a conspiracy between the Standard Oil company, the Pennsylvania railroad and the bosses. The act was not all that could be desired. The striking out of the imprisonment clause destroyed its effect, and the relations existing between the political machine and the corporations nullified the law in a great degree.

To Pennsylvania belongs also the credit for having taken the first step toward the enactment of the interstate commerce law. The idea was born out of the travail of the people who were oppressed by the corporations and robbed by the transportation companies. I had the honor, in 1872, to be a member of a committee to carry to Washington the draft of the bill upon which, 13 years later, the interstate commerce law was modeled. It is worthy of note that the same influences which killed the penal clause of the Pennsylvania anti-discrimination bill, also caused the penal clause to be stricken from the interstate commerce act.

For 34 years, therefore, have I, and others who are associated with us, fought along the same lines upon which President Roosevelt has taken his stand. Pennsylvanians were first to feel the crushing effects of rebates and discriminations. Pennsylvanians were early victims of the Standard Oil company, whose methods, gradually extending throughout the country, have borne fruitage in the creation of the many trusts which oppress the public. But Pennsylvanians, the shackles will, next fall, be stricken from the state, and the message carried to President Roosevelt that we have struck a mighty blow to aid him in his warfare for pure politics, for the rights of the public and for the cause of good government.

In this fight of the people it is noteworthy that among our leaders are found no grafters, none with necks scarred by collar of boss, no franchise grabber, no political contract manipulator, none whose names are associated with political pollution or public infamy. The horde of ballot-box stuffers, macers, camp followers of the army of pillage, are against us to a man. This fact cannot fail to have a powerful moral effect upon the intelligent citizens of the commonwealth.

Of equal significance is the fact that against us, and our most active foe, is the corporation which more than any other has amassed colossal fortunes by means of special privileges granted at the cost, and in violation of the rights, of the people of this state, and by means of advantages seized and enjoyed in defiance of both the moral and the statute law.

As a means of carrying into effect the principles of good government, additional legislation is needed along the lines of the merit system in the public service, revision of the revenue laws with a view to equalizing taxation, granting to electric railroads the right to carry freight and express, effective pure food laws, prohibition of the owning by railroads of the products they transport, fixing a maximum rate of two cents per mile for passenger traffic, the abolition of the system of extortion practiced in exacting 50 per cent. excess of the regular rate in the sale of mileage books, and other measures needed to secure to the public a just share of the benefits of progress and the blessings of prosperity.

The closer we get to the people in matters of legislation, the more securely do we safeguard the state against abuses, and the more nearly do we approximate to an ideal republic.

The principles of the referendum afford a practical means for ascertaining the popular will concerning questions of special interest to the public. A reference to the people of such matters as the election of United States senators, local option, the extraordinary exercise of the police power of the state and other questions of similar general character, would resolve doubts which unsettle the judgment of legislators, and remove important issues from the sphere of pernicious influences.

The triumph of our cause will save Pennsylvania from ever again suffering the humiliation of the taunt that men known to be guilty of robbing the public cannot be punished.

In accepting the standard you have committed to me, I dedicate to the cause of the people whatever talent and energy I possess.

Thirty or more years of my life I have spent in battling for civil rights and for the dignity and honor of the state. If I can bequeath a heritage of duty faithfully performed, if I can strengthen the faith of the rising generation in the honesty and trustworthiness of public servants, if I can help to demonstrate that government by the people is not impossible, if I can leave to the state the record of a clean administration, characterized by high ambition to safeguard popular rights and interests, my life will be crowned as I wish it to be crowned.

It will give me pleasure to meet you and the committees of your conventions. I suggest Tuesday, the 28th day of August, and the city of Pittsburg, as a time and place that may be convenient for the meeting which you propose; when the issues before the people of Pennsylvania and our opportunities, duties and responsibilities in regard thereto may be discussed.

With great respect and appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,
LEWIS EMERY, JR.

See whether you got proper credit for subscription.

Visiting cards printed at this office

LOCALS.

Jacob Bottorf, of College township, who has been ill during the past two weeks, is reported to be improving.

Peter Smith, father of William J. Smith, the Centre Hall dairyman, died at his home in Bellefonte, Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace White, of Axe Mann, spent Saturday evening in town. While Mr. White attended lodge his wife called on friends.

Albert Mutherebaugh, fifty-seven years old, driver for the Fame Fire Company, in Lewistown, was thrown from his wagon, and died an hour later from his injuries.

A number of young people from Centre Hall were entertained at the Old Fort hotel, by Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Royer, Monday evening. The affair was to celebrate the sixteenth birthday of their son, Sidney.

Rev. and Mrs. Rearick, during their vacation, made a trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City. While at the seaside, Mr. Rearick did much walking, and it is presumed that the malady from which he is now suffering is an indirect result.

Among the visitors in Centre Hall at present is Miss Mary Mills, of Altoona, the guest of Miss Roxanna Brisbin. Miss Mills is one of Altoona's public school teachers, and is possessed of more than ordinary ability in her profession.

Dr. W. H. Schuyler was called to Everett to conduct the funeral services over the remains of Miss Bess Weaverling, daughter of the ex-editor of the Everett Press, George P. Weaverling. The young lady visited Miss Schuyler in this place on one or more occasions.

Dr. S. C. and Mrs. Runkle and little son Stuart, of Philadelphia, are in Penns Valley among relatives. They will spend the greater part of their vacation on the Keller farm, east of Old Fort, purchased by Dr. Runkle some time ago. This is one of the most delightful places in the valley, and any Philadelphian could be pardoned for envying the doctor's possession.

At the advanced age of about seventy years, Jonas Confer is improving from a severe paralytic stroke received about a week ago while in the woods in the lumber regions surrounding Penovo. He was found in an unconscious condition alone in the woods, and after regaining consciousness was found to be speechless. Last Friday the aged man was brought to the home of his son, Asher Confer, about two miles south of Spring Mills, in Georges Valley, where he is being cared for.

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

Your picnics or lawn parties will not be complete without a liberal use of Japanese Napkins, Lanterns, Doilies, etc. Don't forget that the Index carries the big line of these goods. We keep our line full and fresh all the time.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA...
RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY,
General Manager
J. R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent

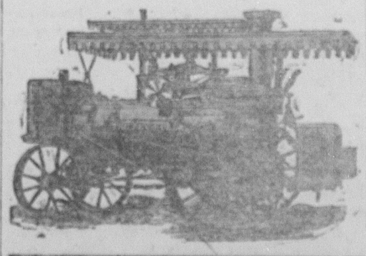
Just received a fine line of Shirts, price
50 cents
A fine line of Four-in-hand Ties, at
25 cents
KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

SPECIAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO.
The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . .
FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE
PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO
Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .
We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.
Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

A New Line of Shoes
FOR SPRING
Freed Bros. Plow Shoes
Kangaroo Calf
Congress
The W. L. Douglass Dress Shoe for Men and Boys
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES
F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

To the Farmers:
We are prepared to do Threshing and Hay Baling. Our outfit is the most complete and modern machines made.
WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE
W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.
Also agents for the Huber Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.



BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.	WESTWARD		
6	4	2		1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 20	12 50	8 50	Bellefonte	6 55	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	Coleville	6 55	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	Morris	6 58	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	Stevens	6 59	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	Hunters	7 00	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	Fillmore	7 03	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	Briarly	7 05	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	Waddles	7 09	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	Krumrine	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	State College	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	Struble	7 27		4 19
4 25		7 40	Bloomsdorf	7 31		4 25
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 30

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or women) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.
SUPERINTENDENT, 182 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
o May 17.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Make Your Hair Grow
Satisfied with your short, stubby, scraggly hair? Or would you like it longer, richer, thicker? Then feed it with Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. There's solid comfort in handsome hair. Get it! Be happy!
For the whiskers and moustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

Orchard and Garden

SOME GARDEN NOTES.

In training vines about the house, be careful to give good support, as they develop. Unless this is done they may be torn down by a sudden storm of wind or rain, and then it is impossible to put them back without injuring them. Prevent the possibility of harm of this kind by tacking them to the walls with strips of stout leather. Cloth rots in a season, string is no better.

Seedlings of perennials can be transplanted to the beds and borders where they are to remain. Do this on a showery day, if possible, disturbing their roots but little. If they are watered well before lifting, the soil will cling about them and prevent root exposure.

After hybrid perpetual roses have perfected their first crop of flowers, cut them back well and manure heavily. Being similar in habit to the tea class, they should have about the same treatment. They can not be expected, however, to bloom as freely as the teas, after June.

Now is the time to get ready for next winter. Cut your old Boston and Pierson ferns apart, and make half a dozen new plants from each one of them. Pot them in a soil of leafmold and sand, put them in a shady place, water well and shower daily. Young plants secured in this manner will be worth a dozen old ones for winter use.

Keep your chrysanthemums going steadily ahead. This is done by repotting to larger pots if their roots have filled the old ones, by the liberal use of some good fertilizer, and thorough watering. In hot weather it may be necessary to apply water to the roots twice a day. Always keep the soil quite moist. Be on the lookout for the black beetle. This is the most dangerous enemy of the chrysanthemum. My remedy is Ivory soap, melted, and mixed with water, in the proportion of a small-sized cake to fifteen gallons of the latter. Apply with a sprayer, all over the plant. Do this repeatedly once or twice a day until not a beetle is to be seen.

If you have geraniums—or any other plant, for that matter—that you intend to make use of in the window-garden next winter, do not allow them to bloom during the summer. Nip off every bud as soon as seen. Throw the strength of the plant into the development of branches. These should be shortened from time to time and made to produce side-branches. In this way you get a bushy, compact plant with a score of blossoming-points where there would be few if you allowed the plant to train itself.—Indianapolis News.

WHAT TO DO WITH DWARF PEARS.

I believe that the best thing for the average grower to do who has an orchard of dwarf Duchess pears is to take what he can get from them, which will be a fair profit on the investment, if trees are properly pruned, fertilized and cultivated. Dwarf Duchess orchards are paying some growers a good profit, but it should be understood that the dwarf orchard requires more care than standard trees of varieties like Bartlett, Kieffer, etc. All the successful growers of dwarf Duchess that I have talked with practice very severe pruning after trees get several years old, cutting back new growth each year to two or three inches, and even back into the old wood. Some practice summer pruning in addition. As usually grown they are not as salable as Bartlett, or Bosc, and many attempts have been made to graft them over to some other variety. I know of a number of orchards in which this has been done with very poor success; one large orchard belonging to a professional nurseryman was grafted over by him seven years ago, and great care taken to see that it was properly done. It turned out a wreck, and he recently told me that he would never again advise a man to graft them over to other varieties. Scarcely any trees of the variety are being planted in western New York at the present time. I know of one orchard top-grafted to Bosc several years ago with success; trees bore heavy crops, but there has been a very loss from blight the past two years. Many of the Bartlett tops show blossom buds at this time; there is scarcely a missing tree, and the orchard now gives every promise of being successfully worked over. I shall watch it for the next three years with interest. The above are the only two apparent successes out of possibly two score of attempts at grafting over dwarf Duchess orchards that have come under my observation, so when asked for advice I say take what the Duchess trees will give you under proper care, or else pull out and plant something more profitable.—Correspondence Rural New Yorker.

SPRAYING THE TOMATO.

The general health and the firm character of fruits from the sprayed vines was noticeable at each picking; for these fruits were firmly attached to the vines, while those from the unsprayed vines were loosely attached or had fallen before ready to pick. This was still more noticeable at the last picking, when all green fruits as well as the ripe were picked. Many of the green fruits of the unsprayed rows had fallen from the vines or were loosely attached and more or less soft, while those from the sprayed rows were so firmly attached that they were picked with difficulty.

All varieties of tomatoes are not equally subject to disease. Of sixty-seven varieties of tomatoes on the College trial plot, some were defoliated, while some were but slightly diseased. The large, potato-leaved varieties seem to be less subject to this disease than the smaller, finer-leaved and earlier varieties.

The disease that caused the decrease of yield of the unsprayed plants in these two experiments was the leaf blight (Septoria licopersica). It is first noticeable as small, black or brown spots on the leaves and stems of the plants, occuring first on the lower and older leaves; but with favorable weather it spreads rapidly till the plant is defoiled and the spots on the stems have coalesced into irregular, blackish patches. If a piece of bark with these spots be examined under a high power microscope, innumerable small, crescent-shaped bodies may be seen. These are the fruiting spores of the fungus.

Another disease that did some damage to the fruits was the black rot (Macrosporium tomato). This disease attacks the blossom end of the fruits, usually before ripening. Spraying did not entirely prevent this disease, nor was it less prevalent on the fruits tied to stakes than on those lying on the ground.—From Spraying Notes at Storrs Agricultural station.

SPECIALTY FRUIT FARMING.

In a recent address Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, of Illinois, gave this instance of success in fruit farming which came under his own observation. He says: "Adjoining our farm in Winnebago County, Ill., are a young couple living on a place containing but twelve acres of tillable land. It was a hard proposition to make a living unless some specialty was taken up, and two or three years after this young man concluded to make a change in his farm methods and become a specialist. He took up the growing of small fruits. Last year he received from one acre of strawberries more money than some men receive from an 80-acre farm. I also have an acquaintance who lives in another county in this State, who owns a 30-acre fruit farm, growing all the varieties of small fruits, as well as other kinds. This man makes more clear money than any farmers farming in a general way 500 to 1000 acres. I know of no man who from the same effort makes more money or takes life easier. He spends only the summer season on the farm. After the fruit crop is marketed he goes to his home in the city, and when the cold weather of winter comes on he, with his family, goes to Florida."

WHAT HOGS SHOULD BE BRED FOR.

In his official report the secretary of the jury of awards on swine at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition made the following statement: "The ultimate aim of swine husbandry is meat production, consequently pure bred swine to be of direct financial benefit to the farmer and stockman, should also be strong in desirable market type and quality. In too many instances we find breed, quality and market quality widely different. Heavy shoulders, pendulous flabby hams and blubber covered backs and sides may be pleasing to the eye, and add to the graceful finished outline of the live animal, but they do not conduce to profit in the smoke-house or pork cellar or to the packer."

DIG OUT THE MILK PAIL.

Of course everybody washes their milk pails and cans and pitchers, but not every one digs out the deposit that forms in the corners and under overhanging rims. Yet these deposits contain an assortment of the germs that have grown in the previous batches of milk. They are like chunks of yeast and start up souring in the milk in the same way that yeast makes bread ferment. Even though the germs are scalded to death new ones soon fall on the deposit and then conditions are as bad as ever. Cleanliness of every hidden corner is the only condition that is safe.

HOW TO GET ALFALFA STARTED.

Early attempts with alfalfa are likely to prove a failure unless the peculiar requirements of the young plants are thoroughly understood and the many pitfalls guarded against. It is best to start with a small patch—an acre or less—and to make from four to eight subdivisions and give each a different treatment as regards fertilizer, lime, method of seeding, etc. In this way the experience which would otherwise require a number of seasons to procure can be obtained at the end of the first year.

Japanese Lacquer Tree.

Japanese lacquer is a very curious substance. A simple tree sap, like maple sap, it is, yet when applied to wood or metal quite indestructible. A coat of lacquer is proof against alcohol, against boiling water, against almost all known agents.

The lacquer tree of Japan is very large. It is always cut down at the age of forty years, as thereafter it begins to dry up. Each tree yields on its demolition about six barrels of lacquer sap.

The Japanese are very careful not to let foreigners into the secrets of lacquering.—St. Louis Times-Democrat.

Fifteen or twenty lions suddenly raided the town of Chorumo, in British Central Africa, the other evening at dusk and killed and ate eleven persons. The other inhabitants fled in their canoes, and the lions prowled through deserted streets.

Meat Foods for Man.

Twelve Reasons Tending to Prove the Superiority of a Vegetable Diet.

By J. Edward Giles.

RECENTLY, in a reply to a letter of the Hon. Ernest H. Crosby, the editor of the New York Times said:

"There is not, so far as we know, a single fact for one of these statements except that in regard to Mr. Crosby's own diet. Physiology demonstrates man's need of and adaptation to a meat diet as clearly as the lion's, and history, ancient and modern, proves that vegetable food will not do much, if anything more than keep him alive usually as the serf or subject of men who eat meat."

I would like to give you a few facts:

1. Experiments of Prof. Chittenden, of Yale University, demonstrate that the average individual consumes double the amount of food necessary for the maintenance of health.

2. This excess produces fermentation, imperfect digestion, toxins, excess of urates, and increases the work of elimination, so producing disease.

3. Since meat contains a high percentage of proteids, the danger of excess of meat is greater than with cereals and vegetables.

4. The diet of the Japanese troops is mainly rice and bread. In the war with Russia the death rate was below that of any army in history, and if there was any lack of energy in their fighting, no one noticed it.

5. There was very little gastro-intestinal disease among the Japanese troops. Beri-beri, which was the most common disease, was driven out from the navy and greatly reduced in the army by adding barley (not meat) to increase the proteids in the ration.

6. Napoleon testified that of all his troops the Italians withstood the hardships best, and their diet was almost exclusively vegetables and cereals

7. Leonidas and his little band of Spartans defended the Pass of Thermopylae on a diet of lentils.

8. The winner of the late Marathon race at the Olympic games trained on the same food—the lentil.

9. The dention of man is supposed to indicate his need of meat, but the gorilla and orang-outang, with much larger canine teeth, are not carnivorous.

10. On the positive side of the physiological argument is the fact that the intestinal canal of the lion is only about nine feet long, while that of man is more than thirty feet in length

11. No one can eat meat without eating with it the urates which have been formed by the breaking down of the tissues of the meat and without running the risk of ptomaine poisoning.

12. The urates and ptomaines taken with meat produce diseases, but the experience of the Japanese Army proves that the proteids can be supplied without any such risk.

Economic Origin of the "Boss"

By Eugene V. Debs.

Political parties express the economic interests of those who belong to them. Men do not join parties that oppose their material interests.

Politics, therefore, is simply the reflex of economic conditions, and men are active in politics, primarily, to advance their material welfare.

The capitalist is the private owner of a public utility. The capitalist owns it but does not use it, while the people use it and are dependent upon it, but do not own it.

Take the railroad, for illustration; the capitalist who owns it wants profit—all he can get—even on watered investments. He insists upon high fares and rates, but draws the line at accommodations. The people, on the other hand, want low rates, cheap fares, and better accommodations, and when they attempt to assert their collective interests, as the people, against the private interest of the capitalist, who owns the railroad, by the introduction of ordinances in the council, bills in the legislature and in congress, the work of defeating them, and of seeing to it that no friend of the people and no emeny of the corporation shall be elected, becomes the special function of the political "boss;" and the greater the bulk of capital in private control, the greater the necessity for the "boss," and the larger the premiums for his "indispensable" services.

What applies to the railroads applies to all other departments of wealth production and distribution.

Modern "business" has developed the modern "boss," and the evil will not be remedied by assaulting the scapegoat.

The people are receiving their first lessons in the true meaning of "boss ridden" politics. Many of them are beginning to analyze the "boss," and, as they proceed, they observe the economic origin of this political species; and, when the people at length understand the source of "boss rule," as they surely will, they will put an end to it, not by exchanging bosses, but by abolishing private property in social necessities.—Success Magazine.

Radium's Help in Explaining Matter

By C. W. Saleeby, M. D., F. R. S. E.

TIME was when men thought that ordinary "dead" matter was "inert" and "gross" and "brute;" and that the difference between living matter and lifeless clay depended upon the fact that the former was vivified and informed by a mysterious entity called life.

The old materialism accepted the one view, and the old vitalism the other. Here and there a man of insight denied the truth of both propositions alike, but it was not until quite the latter times that the old materialism and the old vitalism became hopelessly untenable. It is perhaps radium the revealer that has opened our eyes. In the first place it has shown us that, Plato notwithstanding, matter is not brute nor inert nor gross. Radium itself is a form of matter, yet it displays the most potent and ceaseless and stupendous activities with which the mind of man has yet made acquaintance. I use the last adjective advisedly, and not without memory of the flying stars, whose motion is stupendous merely on account of its magnitude, wheras radioactivity impresses us because of its quality, transcending anything heretofore conceived. Space fails me for the present elaboration of this high argument.

For our present purpose let us take it merely that the old materialism is no longer tenable. But since we must now regard matter—even "lifeless" matter—as the seat of incessant, manifold, potent, and seemingly self-caused activities, out attitude towards the problem offered us by living matter must undergo a profound alteration.—Harper's Magazine.

The World's Letter-writing.

By Postmaster General Cortelyou.

FROM the amount or nature of a country's correspondence one cannot estimate its commercial activity or development along other lines.

In the order of their importance of the number of letters and postal-cards passing through the post-offices for 1905, Great Britain rates first, and the United States, New Zealand, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Argentina, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, France and Norway in the order given.

It is evident that the development of instruction cannot be seen from the greatest correspondence, for countries having compulsory education, such as France, Denmark and Norway, hold a mediocre place, while other countries noted for the percentage of illiteracy are well in the front. It is singular to note that the citizens of Austria and Denmark write more letters than do those of France. Belgium ranks eleventh among the above. A commercial status or other development does not figure, or both France and Belgium would hold a better position. It is a fact that those of Anglo-Saxon blood correspond more frequently than those of the Latin races. Temperament might also figure, concluded the Postmaster-General, for it is said on the Continent that an Englishman will write to a friend fifteen minutes away from his home, but that a Frenchman will walk that far and communicate what he has to say verbally.—Harper's Weekly.

How to Propose.

A Hindu father recently received the following letter asking for the hand of his daughter: "Dear Sir—It is with a flattering penmanship that I write to have communication with you about the prospective condition of your damsel offspring. For some remote time to past, a secret passion has firing my bosom internally with loving your daughter. I have navigated every channel in the magnitude of my extensive jurisdiction to cruelly smother the growing love-knot that is being constructed in my within side, but the humid lamp of affection still nourishes my love-sickened heart. Hoping that you will concordantly corroborate in espousing your female progeny to my tender bosom and thereby acquire me into your family circle. Your dutiful Son-in-Law."

It's so hard for some men to save money when single that they don't think it worth while trying after they marry.

Unless a man's sense of humor is on a vacation, he never takes a woman seriously.

INTERESTING TO WOMEN

MENTAL MASSAGE.

Some one in a recent article inquired, casually, why it was that, with all the talk of massage and osteopathy no one had come forward with suggestions for applying these principles to the mind.

Somehow the idea of mental massage is wonderfully appealing in these days when concentration is either accomplished strenuously, with nerve-racing results, or else seems trying to prove itself a lost art.

In either case, mental massage should prove a benefit—an influence toward relaxation in the one instance, as stimulation in the other.

How to get it? Many of us are supplied with it already, in the shape of some comfortable member of the family, who, by the magic gift of tact—the best quality a would-be mental masseuse can have—has a way of deftly easing the strained muscles of the mind.

Take the times when the whole world goes wrong—apparently!—and you go to that person with your tale of woe, believing yourself (as the best of us does at times) the most injured mortal under the canopy of heaven.

Are your woes enlarged upon, or, most aggravating of all, belittled? Not a bit of it. First a ready sympathy draws your story from you (thats getting you relaxed—the first step), then a different point of view may be suggested so subtly that you've half a mind you did it yourself—the masseuse is beginning her work.

In a little while you are quite cheerful again.

Take the opposite case: When you are disposed to let opportunity after opportunity go by—mental laziness having its own way with you and ruining your chances of big success. Along comes some shock—something eminently disagreeable — and startles, stimulates you out of your complacence.

You take that trouble to your confidante, who manipulates you mentally until, instead of feeling mingled resentment and depression, you are on fire with ambition to "make good." It's a pure case of mental massage—but a vastly different treatment from the other.

But the poor masseuse is tired out from her work—there's nothing that takes it out of you like pouring your vitality into another persons's body or spirit. The chances are, too, that she's entirely unappreciated, unlike the woman who is paid for her services in body massage. Probably you feel that you've done it all yourself, any way—"she didn't do anything but listen," you say half apologetically to yourself, and dismiss her part of the question without further thought.

But, probably, at some future date, mental massage will be a recognized factor, and the masseuse will come to be appreciated and paid.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WOMEN AND MONEY.

Perhaps the first difficulty young wives have to encounter, as well as the last that old wives have still to wrestle with, is the question of money. Most women—do let me generalize a little more!—are by nature economical. They watch outgo more carefully than men do, and plan expenditures more closely. The extravagant women are usually those whose lives have not been allowed to develop naturally—who have been forced into an economic dependence, and taught the joys of spending with none of the counterbalancing difficulties of earning. But even such women have economical streaks in the midst of their lavishness—a sort of spasmodic reversion to type. In spite of this there is in most masculine minds a deep-seated distrust of woman's financial ability; and the consequence is that the world is full of careful, industrious wives nagged and hindered by careless, impulsive husbands, who take to themselves the credit of the wife's savings, and throw upon her the blame of their own loose methods. Few of these women like to assert themselves baldly as their husbands' financial superiors—some of them even aid him in his joyful career of self-deception—and when in desperation they are driven to take the reins into their own hands, it hurts them worse than it does the husbands.—Harper's Bazar.

QUITE RIGHT.

"When I was first married," said a friend to me one day, "if my husband went out without kissing me, I'd sit down and cry for an hour, but now," she added with a knowing smile, "if I see he's going to forget it, I just give him a kiss instead. I find that the plan works better where he's concerned, and I'm a lot happier myself. So don't you, my dear, ever be so foolish as to cry for a kiss so long as its within your reach."

My friend's words, I thought, might be applied to the attitude we assume toward things in general. A great many of us (and it is a regrettable fact that the number include some of the best and most deserving of us) rely too entirely on our merits. We assume the passively expectant attitude; we tell ourselves that we deserve so and so, and then we fold our hand and calmly wait for it to come, we deluge our spirits with the waters of grief and vexation. And all this while, in my friend's words, we are crying for the kiss that is within our reach.

And it generally happens that while we are doing so, others who are not so worthy as ourselves, but more energetic are hustling around and getting all the good things in sight, kisses included.—Katherine Quinn in The Nautilus.

HANDWRITING OF MEN AND WOMEN.

One remembers the great part played by the writing expert in the Dreyfus trial. Graphology has its numerous advocates in Paris just as have palmistry and fortune telling; it has also its magazine. In that publication, a woman of the English colony, Mrs. Walter Behrens, a wife of the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, expounds some theory of her own on the subject of handwriting. She thinks the state of health of the writer is revealed by the conduct of his pen, which seems natural enough.

Her remarks bear also upon the corset and its effects upon the feminine "graph." It is due to the conventional "figure," she argues, that woman's handwriting is more uniform and less individual than man's. A woman "en peignoir"—relaxed, so to speak—has quite a different graphological aspect. Mrs. Behrens draws a comparison between woman harnessed in her fashionable curiass and trying to write naturally, and man, free and corsetless, flashing his pen strokes over the paper as he will. Evidently, another burden for the sex—this inability to write how you like.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE PASSING OF MATRIMONY.

It is woman's refusal to marry, and woman's restiveness in marriage—for the immense majority of our divorces are asked for by the wife—which so alarm us today.

For both these facts there is the same explanation; the character of our women is changing faster than the character of matrimony. The women of the past were as children compared with the women of today.

Some few great names there always were to show what was possible to the sex; but the majority were ignorant, weak and absolutely isolated. Today in America our women are as well educated as men in many cases, often even more so; and then wide reading and general acquaintance with facts of life, past and present, together with rapidly increasing organization among them, gives them a character and courage previously unknown.

The change is not, as some thinkers claim, a morbid demand for masculine power and privilege. It has nothing to do with sex. It is the development of the humanness in women.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in Harkins Gilman, in Harper's Bazar.

MISS BERTHA'S BEAR.

Miss Bertha Jones, a recent arrival in the Entiat Valley, is said to have celebrated her coming by shooting and killing a 1,000 pound cinnamon bear, one of the largest ever seen in that section.

Miss Jones, who lives in Walla Walla, went to Entiat to join her brother, who is prospecting Muddy Creek. Last Friday morning, her brother being absent, Miss Jones left camp for a few minutes for water. On her return she found a bear inside the tent investigating and bolting everything eatable in sight. A .3030 rifle was close at hand. Miss Jones killed the intruder at the first shot.—Spokane Chronicle.

NO HANDSHAKE IDEA OLD.

Forgetting that George Francis Train once preached the doctrine and that he didn't originate it, for undoubtedly he got it from the Chinese, a clubwoman of this city thinks she has a new idea in refusing to shake hands with friends. She contents herself with nods of greeting. She was telling a friend the other day who tried to clasp her hand that a scientist had discovered millions of microbes might be transferred in a handshake. "There are good microbes as well as bad ones," retorted the friend. "If it pleases science to count them, let's give science that happiness by continuing to press palms."—New Haven Register.

EDUCATION.

The principal of one of Washington's high schools relates an incident in connection with the last commencement day of the institution mentioned. A clever girl had taken one of the principal prizes. At the close of the exercises her friends crowded about her to offer congratulations.

"Weren't you awfully afraid you wouldn't get it, Hattie," asked one, "when there were so many contestants?"

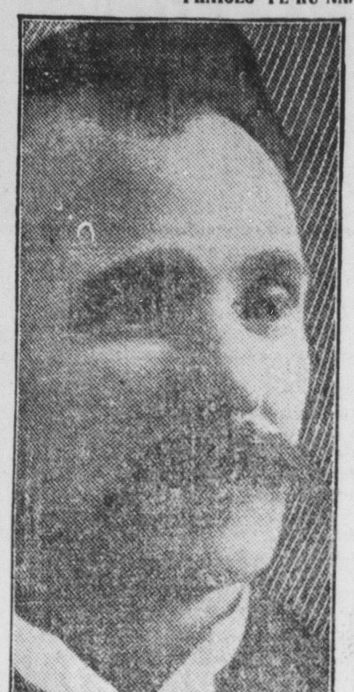
"Oh, no!" cheerily exclaimed Hattie. "Because I knew that when it came to English composition I had 'em all skinned alive!"—Harper's Weekly.

BRIDESMAIDS SUPPLIED.

A Parisian woman has established an agency for the supply of bridesmaids to prospective brides who are in need of such attendants. As the same girls in the same dresses take part in many different bridals, a fee of a sovereign for each girl is considered sufficient to meet the matter.

Wise men never borrow trouble as long as they can borrow money.

HON. W. H. KELBAUGH OF WEST VIRGINIA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Hon. W. H. Kelbaugh.

A Cold at Any Time of the Year, Especially in Hot Weather, is Very Depressing to the System. Pe-ru-na is an Unequaled Tonic For Such Cases. Read What People Say About It.

Hon. W. H. Kelbaugh, Ex-Member W. Va. Legislature, 204 9th street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"You can use my name and word at all times for Peruna as a medicine and tonic unequaled. I have tried it for a stubborn cold and badly run down system. I tried all sorts of other medicines and paid several expensive doctor bills. Peruna cured me, strengthened me more than ever, and saved me money."

Mrs. Clara Litterst, Seafield, Ind., says: "Last fall I took a severe cold. I took Peruna, began to improve and kept on so until I was able to do my work."

NEW STYLE OF BOOK HEROINE.

Fiction has its phases, like the moon, and each successive season brings a new kind of heroine into fashion. Now, if we read the signs rightly, the turn is coming of the woman who works for her living. Miss Dolf Wyllarde has introduced her in England, and Mme. Marcelle Tynayre in France. Miss Violet Hunt announces a novel devoted to her hard case, and we hear of masculine novelists who have the same topic in hand for exposition in the early autumn. It is a change; and, from the artist's point of view, it shuold prove to be a change for the better. Life is more real and earnest—and need not be less picturesque—for the woman who fends for herself in a world not altogether sympathetic, than for her sister whose sole task is to do nothing gracefully until Prince Charming's attention is attracted. She is nearer to the things that matter, and by no means necessarily so dull a creature as Gissing, in "The Old Women," made her out to be. On the whole, indeed, the new boom (if we have the right to call it so) presents lively possibilities.—London Graphic.

A REMARKABLE SPRING.

One of the most remarkable springs in the world, says J. A. Eddy, in the Engineering and Mining Journal, has recently been discovered in New Mexico. It is literally a spring saturated with sodium sulphate. Distilled water weighs eight and one-third pounds per gallon; the water of this spring weighs 10 2-3 pounds. The temperature of the spring is a little over 110 degrees Fahrenheit. As the saturated liquid overflows and cools, it forms a crystalline mass like ice, which, in the course of ages, has spread into a snowwhite bed of solid sodium salts, miles in extent and as level as a lake. The warm brine, Mr. Eddy reports, is inhabited by a minute shrimp-like organism, and a species of plant is found growing in the dry expanse of sodium sulphate.

WORLDS FOR EXPLORERS

Notwithstanding the rapid advance of exploration in various parts of the globe a recent estimate by a member of the American Geographical Society shows that no less than 20,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface yet remains unexplored.

The largest unexplored area is in Africa, 6,500,000 square miles, but even North America contains 1,500,000 square miles of virgin territory. It is surprising to learn that there is three times as much land awaiting the foot of the pioneer in North American as in South American.

AN INSINUATION.

Chapleigh—When I—aw—mawry I shall—aw—select a woman who is my—aw—opposite, donsher know.

Miss Caustique—But what good would that do? It isn't at all likely that any sensible woman would marry you.—Chicago News.

OVERHEARD IN A PULLMAN.

"Oh, George, wouldn't it be lovely to make people think we are already married!"

"Al right; when we get out you carry the bag and umbrella."—Le Rire.

SEQUEL? THEY'RE ALL DEAD.

A scientist says that 100 years ago folks just lived on pork and doughnuts and ate mince pie every evening before retiring. That might be so, but what was the sequel?—Pittsburg Sun.

TO CLEAN STONE STEPS AND HALLS.

Boil 4 pounds of pipeclay in one gallon water and one of beer (sour beer answers admirably for this), and enough stone-blue to make a good color; well wash the steps with this, and allow it to dry, then rub it up with a flannel, and finally with a hand-brush. Another good way to keep steps in condition is to rub them well with a dry brick or sandstone, and then brush of the dust thoroughly, when they will look beautifully white.

WEAVING SILK RAGS.

Tiny looms for the weaving of silk rags into strips which are afterwards joined to make rugs, or couch covers, or even portieres, are among the interesting invention brought about by the interest women are taking in all forms of handicraft.

On the loom can be woven strips of about nine inches wide, the warp threads stretched as firmly as in the big, full-edged affairs used for the heavier sort of work.

"Hit-or-miss" patterns are as popular in silk work as they are in old-fashioned rag carpets, used now only for kitchen or nursery, but often strips composed of two colors are made, with one used for bordering the ends.

LAUNDRY LINES.

Soaking handkerchiefs all night in strong salt water will greatly facilitate their washing.

When washing flannels get rid of as much dust and dirt as you possibly can by shaking and brushing before plunging into water.

After blankets have been washed and hung on the line and are thoroughly dry beat with a carpet beater. The wool will become light and soft like new.

In laundering white spreads or any large piece where difficulty is experienced in finding the large soiled spots a good plan is to fasten a piece of black silk thread to most soiled places The spots can then be easily detected.

Ironing silk when wet gives it a smooth, glossy appearance, but should the waist get dry before it is ironed dip it in clean cold water and roll in a cloth. Do not sprinkle over it as that would make it look rough and blotchy when ironed.

WHEN MAKING JAM.

Use good, dry, not over-ripe fruit.

Purchase only good sugar, cheap kinds will spoil the flavor of the fruit.

A copper preserving pan is best, but, failing that, a cast iron enameled stewpan does excellently. Tin pans should be avoided, as they spoil the color of the jam.

The preserving pan should not be more than three parts full at the most.

The jam should be allowed to boil quickly the whole time, otherwise it will be a bad color.

If the preserving pan is at all thin, place it on a trivet over the fire, and not directly on the fire.

Skim the jam well and often.

When the jam begins to get decidedly less, and to change color, pour a little onto a plate and let it get cold; if it then forms a jelly it is done.

Pour the jam into clean, perfectly dry jars and when they are cold cover them with parchment paper.

If you wish to keep the fruit whole boil the sugar and water first to a syrup, and then put it in the fruit, otherwise begin to cook the fruit first and then add the sugar, or put both into the pan together.

RECIPES.

For Raspberry Jam—Select raspberries which are perfectly ripe, weigh them, and allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Mash the sugar and fruit together. Put the whole into a preserving kettle over a clear fire. Stir frequently, and skim as it boils. It will take from three-quarters to one hour to cook. When done put it in small pots or glasses, and when cold cover with brandy paper and tie close or paste paper over This is the way the famous cooks in olden days used to make jam.

Sponge Cake With Hot Water—Yolks of five eggs, two cups of powdered sugar, well beaten together; next three-quarters of a cup of boiling water, two cupfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flavoring to taste Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth The cake is best cut with a fork.

Peggotty's Pudding—Four ounces of flour, four ounces of suet, rind and juice of lemon; tablespoonful of treacle, one ounce of candied peel, one teaspoonful milk. Boil three and a quarter hours, sifted sugar to be strewn over before serving.

Strawberry Jam—Look over very carefully some small or crushed strawberries, see that they are nice and clean. Weigh and to every two pounds of fruit add one and one-half pounds of sugar. Put both fruit and sugar into a pan and crush slightly with a wooden spoon. Then place the pan over the fire and let it get hot gradually and simmer a little. Test a little on a spoon and see if it jells. It should be stirred occasionally while boiling, and if any scum rises take it off with a spoon. When the jam is done put into jars. When quite cold place papers wet with brandy on the top of each par and cover tightly Keep in a cool, dry place.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Comparisons of the volume of current business with results at the corresponding date in previous years are so uniformly favorable that the outlook can only be regarded with confidence. Semi-annual statements are now sufficiently complete to make it certain that the first half of 1906 was the most prosperous six month period in the nation's history, and, unless heavy cancellations occur, the last half of the year will establish a still higher record. Contracts come forward freely in the iron and steel industry, the only idleness being due to repairs necessitated by the vigor with which production has been pushed, and footwear factories are receiving orders for delivery next February, while even the textile mills report that purchasers have ceased efforts to secure more attractive terms.

Aside from a little too much rain in some cotton States the week's crop news is encouraging, and grain will soon be out of danger.

Bradstreet's says:

Business failures in the United States for the week ended July 26 number 171, against 188 last week, 197 in the like week of 1905, 174 in 1904, 190 in 1903 and 168 in 1902.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week are 1,708,705 bushels, against 1,535,967 last week, 864,146 this week last year, 1,613,265 in 1904 and 6,463,391 in 1901.

Corn exports for the week are 539,073 bushels, against 837,162 last week, 773,621 a year ago and 415,844 in 1904.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 8,711 barrels; exports, 122 barrels.

WHEAT—Weak; spot, contract, 77⅝@77⅞; spot No. 2 red Western, 79⅝@79⅞; ; July, 77⅝@77⅞; August, 77⅜@77⅝; September, 78@78¼; steamer No. 2 red, 73¼@73½; receipts, 106,792 bushels; Southern by sample, 67@76; Southern on grade, 74½@79.

CORN—Weak; spot, 55¾@56; July, 55¾@56; September, 55¾@56; steamer mixed, 52¾@53; receipts, 11,745 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@60; Southern yellow corn, 59.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 white, 41¼@41¾; No. 3 white, 40¾@41; No. 2 mixed, 39½ sales; receipts, 3,078 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western export, 61@61½; receipts, 1,315 bushels.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22; fancy ladle, 16@17; store-packed, 14½@15.

EGGS—Firm; 17½.

CHEESE—Active and unchanged; large, 11¾; medium, 12; small, 12¼.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.00; fine, 5.00.

New York.—BUTTER—Firm. Renovated, common to extra, 13½@19; Western factory, common to firsts, 13@17.

WHEAT—Spot barely steady; No. 2 red, 82¼ elevator; No. 2 red, 32⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86⅞ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 84⅜ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot firm; No. 2, 57 elevator and 58¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60; No. 2 white, 61. Option market was quiet early and weaker on prospects for rain in the belt, finally rallying with Chicago. Last prices showed ⅜c. net decline. July closed 56¾; September, 57@57⅝, closed 57¼; December closed 55¾.

OATS—Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 39½; natural white, 30 to 33 pounds, 40½@42; clipped white, 38 to 40 pounds, 44½@47.

POULTRY—Alive quiet. Western spring chickens, 17; fowls, 13½; turkeys, 10. Dressed steady. Western spring chickens, 18@22; turkeys, 11@13; fowls, 11¼@14.

FLOUR—Receipts, 19,685 barrels; exports, 12,329 barrels. Steady, with moderate trade.

RYE FLOUR—Steady. Coice to fancy, 3.95@4.10.

LARD—Steady. Western steamed, prime, $9.00; refined steady.

TALLOW—Firm. City ($2 per package), 5; country (packages free), 4⅞@5¼.

COTTONSEED OIL—Steady. Prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 26; early new crop, yellow, 38¼.

SUGAR—Raw firm. Fair refining, 3¼; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¼@3 13-16; molasses sugar, 3; refined steady.

POTATOES—Steady. Southern, per barrel, 1.25@2.00.

CABBAGES—Firm. Long Island and New Jersey, per 100, $1.50@3.50.

Live Stock.

New York, BEEVES—Common to prime steers sold at 4.20@5.85 per 100 pounds; bulls at 2.85@3.40; cows, 1.50@3.80; dressed beef in fair demand and steady. Latest cables quoted live cattle firm at 11½@12½ per pound, dressed weight, refrigerator beef higher, 9¼@9¾.

CALVES—Common to choice veals, 5.00@7.75; a few selected at 8.00; grassers and buttermilks, 3.50@4.00; city dressed veals firm at 9@12½c per pound; country dressed do steady at 5@10½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good lambs, ⅛@¼ higher; others slow, but steady. Common to prime sheep sold at 3.00@4.75; common to choice lambs, 5.00@7.75; one car at 8.00.

HOGS—Good State hogs sold at 7.30 per 100 pounds.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Common to prime steers, 4.25@6.50; cows, 2.75@4.50; heifers, 2.75@5.25; bulls, 2.60@5.25; calves, 5.25@7.00; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.25.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Less than one-half the miners in Europe belong to unions.

Between 12,000 and 13,000 liquor licenses are in force in New York city.

The Marquis of Breadalbane possesses the finest service of gold plate in Great Britain.

The effect of the better American watch on the English market has been to make people disinclined to pay more than $20 or $30 for a watch for every day use

PROVINCIALISM.

New Yorker—Just how far is it from Boston to New York?

Bostonian—I don't know exactly, but it always seems a good deal farther than it does from New York to Boston.—Somerville Journal.

HIS REDEEMING TRAIT.

"I'll say one thing for Soakleigh; he generally knows when he has had enough."

"But then, he's too far gone to know anything else."—American Spectator.

DAZED WITH PAIN.

The Sufferings of a Citizen of Olympia, Wash.

L. S. Gorham, of 516 East 4th St., Olympia, Wash., says: "Six years ago I got wet and took cold, and was soon flat in bed, suffering tortures with my back. Every movement caused an agonizing pain, and the persistency of it exhausted me, so that for a time I was dazed and stupid. On the advice of a friend I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and soon noticed a change for the better. The kidney secretions had been disordered and irregular, and contained a heavy sediment, but in a week's time the urine was clear and natural again and the passages regular. Gradually the aching and soreness left my back and then the lameness. I used six boxes to make sure of a cure, and the trouble has never returned."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOTH IN THE SAME BOAT.

At a recent dinner which was attended by a number of clergymen President Buckham, of the University of Vermont, told the following of Bishop Hall, of the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, in response to some good-natured chaff about the liberal views of the Congregational Church and the case with which almost anybody could join it.

He said he had heard of a negro who had many times applied for membership in St. Paul's Church, at Burlington, but had not been able to satisfy the Bishop that his state of mind entitled him to admission. The negro had been advised to pray that his spiritual condition might improve.

After doing so he made a new application. The Bishop said to him:

"Well, 'Rastus, have you prayed as I told you to?"

"Yas, indeedy, suh; I done prayed an' I done tole de Lawd I wants to jine St. Paul's Church, an' de Lawd he say to me:

"'Good luck, 'Rastus; I been tryin' to jine dat church fo' 20 years mahse'f.'"—Pittsburg Post.

DO NOT DIET TO REDUCE FLESH.

A low diet deprives the system of its proper nourishment—impairs the indigestion by accustoming the stomach to digest merely certain kinds of food, and these only in small quantity—weakens all the organs, which should be continually supplied with rich blood—and, what is most important of all, not only fails to assist the eliminating organs to get rid of waste products, whose presence in any considerable quantity in the system is alone sufficient to cause ill health, but actually renders the actions of such, organs still more sluggish. Again, the reduction of flesh by minimizing the supply of food has the disadvantage of being but temporary, and can be maintained for even a short time only by a rigorous abstinence which is disagreeable, unnatural and hurtful.—Outing Magazine.

THE FATHER'S ANSWER.

An anecdote is told of Richard Sedden, the late premier of New Zealand. He was very active in sending troops to the assistance of Great Britain in the South African War. On one occasion he was taunted by the opposition member with his readiness to sacrifice the lives of the colony's manhood.

"You are ready enough to send our sons and brothers to be shot at, but—" was the opening of a taunt by his opponent, when the Premier broke in:

"Sir, this morning I signed a commission for my own son. He will be shot at, too, and I have dared him to come back without a wound."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MODERN INGENUITY.

The manufacturers of glucose honey show as much ingenuity in putting the corpse of a bee in each jar as is shown by the canners of catfish in putting bits of salmon backbone in the cans.—Atlanta Constitution.

"NO TROUBLE"

To Change From Coffee to Postum.

"Postum has done a world of good for me," writes an Ills. man.

"I've had indigestion nearly all my life, but never dreamed coffee was the cause of my trouble until last spring I got so bad I was in misery all the time.

"A coffee drinker for 30 years, it irritated my stomach and nerves, yet I was just crazy for it. After drinking it with my meals, I would leave the table, go out and lose my meal and the coffee, too. Then I'd be as hungry as ever.

"A friend advised me to quit coffee and use Postum—said it cured him. Since taking his advice I retain my food and get all the good out of it, and don't have those awful hungry spells.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without any trouble whatever, felt better from the first day I drank it. I am well now and give the credit to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

GOOD GUESS.

Senator Hale, apropos of an awkward remark, said: "It reminds me of the conversation of two women at a reception. They were strangers to each other. After a moment's desultory talk, the first said, rather querulously: 'I don't know what's the matter with that tall, blond man over there. He was so attentive a while ago, but he won't look at me now.' 'Perhaps,' said the other, 'he saw me come in. He's my husband, you know.'"—New York Tribune.

WHEN IN DOUBT.

C. M. S. McLellan, author of the strong and successful drama, "Leah Kleschna," has pronounced views against war.

"If the men who caused war were the men who fought," he said one day, "I should admit war's logic. But this is not the case. On the contrary, the men who cause a war never fight in it—never risk their lives, or endure hardship, or suffer loss.

"It is the nation's young men who must fight. These young men, without any reason of profit or glory, die or return home with an empty trouser leg, and the profit and the glory all go to a lot of high officials—a lot of noncombatants who never struck a blow.

"The common soldier, on the whole, is treated like the culprit in a Mogador prison.

"This culprit, convicted of slander, was sentenced to the bastinado. Twenty lashes were ordered. Two men were appointed to do the work.

"The culprit, weeping, was bound down. The two men, rolling up their sleeves, took sticks in their hands, and with knit brows began to rain the 20 lashes on the culprit's flesh.

"But half way through they lost count.

"'This is 10,' said the first.

"'No; its 13,' said the second.

"'I'm sure the last stroke made 10,' the first insisted.

"'Nonsense. It made 13,' declared the second.

"They argued for some moments, the prisoner listening anxiously, and then, finding it impossible to settle the question,, they agreed it would be best to start all over again."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

To Wash Glassware.

Much of the imitation cut glassware may be made to look almost like the genuine article if washed in the following manner: Make a strong suds of Ivory Soap and immerse the piece of glassware in it. Rub vigorously with a soft brush, dip up and down in the suds and do not dry but let drain. This will give a beautiful sparkle. —Eleanor R. Parker.

NOT MUCH THERE.

"Yes," said Mrs. Starvem, "he's a millionaire now and they say he rose from practically nothing."

"Yes?" remarked the sarcartic boarder, "that's what I rose from—at the breakfast table this morning."—Philadelphia Press.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A good many young men will hang this summer—on front gates.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Quite often the man who is swift and a good guesser distances the slow but sure chap.

HEAD COVERED WITH HUMOR.

Bothered With Itching For a Long Time —Kentucky Lady Now Completely Well—Cured by Cuticura.

"After using Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, I am very glad to say I am entirely relieved of that itching humor of the head and scalp which I was bothered with quite a length of time. I did not use the Cuticura Remedies more than three times before I began to get better, and now I am completely well. I suffered with that humor on my head, and found no relief until I took the Cuticura Remedies. I think I used several cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Ointment, and two vials of Pills. I am doing all I can to publish the Cuticura Remedies, for they have done me good, and I know they will do others the same. Mrs. Mattie Jackson, Mortonsville, Ky., June 12, 1905."

Few men believe in an everlasting fire and brimstone punishment—except for their neighbors.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know it's good. It cures 10 cents.

Smithdeal's

Is the oldest and first business college in Va. to own its building—a fine one. No vacations. Ladies and Gentlemen. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Typewriting, Telegraphy, &c. Three first taught by mail also. "Leading business college south of the Potomac river."—Phila. Stenographer. Address, G. M. SMITHDEAL, President, Richmond, Va.

SHENANDOAH COLLEGE

A School for Boys and Girls, Young Men and Young Women. Academic, Collegiate, Commercial and Musical Courses. Experienced Christian Teachers. Home Comforts. Catalogue for 24th Session FREE. Address

W. R. KLINE, Pres. RELIANCE, VA.

POWHATAN COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG WOMEN. CHARLES TOWN, W. VA.

NOTED FOR—Its 15 Schools, Able Faculty, Magnificent Buildings, Wide Patronage, Home Comforts and Location—"far-famed Valley of Virginia," near Washington, D. C. Write for Catalogue. S. P. HATTON, A. M., Pe. B., Pres

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS Or Any Liver Complaint and all Stomach Troubles Resulting From Biliousness positively cured by CRAEMER'S CALCULUS CURE. Write for circulars. WM. CRAEMER, 4100 N. GRAND AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

EFFECTIVE.

"Bumgesser has retired from business, hasn't he?"

"Well, there's been a separation, but it was just the other way."

"How?"

"He quit advertising, and the business did the rest."—Cleveland Leader.

Capt. Alexander Simpson, of the Aberdeen liner Moravian, has just completed his sevety-first voyage, having traveled 2,000,000 miles without a mishap, a feat supposed to be unparalleled

ITS MERIT IS PROVED

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

A Prominent Cincinnati Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Completely Cured Her.

The great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, and thinking people generally.

The following letter is only one of many thousands which are on file in the Pinkham office, and go to prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound must be a remedy of great merit, otherwise it could not produce such marvelous results among sick and ailing women.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About nine months ago I was a great sufferer with female trouble, which caused me severe pain, extreme nervousness and frequent headaches, from which the doctor failed to relieve me. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and within a short time felt better, and after taking five bottles of it I was entirely cured. I therefore heartily recommend your Compound as a splendid female tonic. It makes the monthly periods regular and without pain; and what a blessing it is to find such a remedy after so many doctors fail to help you. I am pleased to recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. Sara Wilson, 31 East 3d Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you have suppressed or painful periods, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, pelvic catarrh, nervous prostration, dizziness, faintness, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, backache or the blues, these are sure indications of female weakness, or some derangement of the organs. In such cases there is one tried and true remedy—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Libby's Food Products

enable you to make *good* meals out of "hurry" meals.

Libby's Food Products are ready to serve when you get them, yet are cooked as carefully and as well as you could do it in your own kitchen.

Ox Tongue, Dried Beef, Boned Chicken, Deviled Ham, Veal Loaf—these are but a few of the many kinds your dealer keeps.

Try for luncheon or supper tomorrow, some sliced Chicken Loaf.

Booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," free if you write

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box

THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give you a pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 317 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks solicited.

MONARCH STUMP PULLER Will Pull Stumps 7 Feet in Diameter Guaranteed for 12 mts. Catalog & price, address Monarch Rubber Co. Lone Tree, Ia

WINTER Wheat, 60 Bushels per acre. Catalogue and sample FREE. Salzer Seed Co., Box A. C., La Crosse, Wis.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Tusseyville, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday, August 10, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock.

Ball Game Friday Afternoon.

With the consent of the management, Millheim and Centre Hall will cross bats on Grange Park, Friday afternoon, the day of the Odd Fellows' picnic.

Picnic at Tusseyville.

The picnic at Tusseyville was a day long to be remembered; a day of joy to the participants. The grove was in fine condition. About two hundred were present, and all seemed to enjoy meeting with friends from near and far. There were no frowns, no doubt, owing to the fact that the lemonade was free. The affair was speechless, so far as voices from the rostrum were concerned. A SPECTATOR.

Mad Dog in Telegraph Office.

Here is one of a hundred accounts of the vicious dog's capers reported in the Pennsylvania papers. The Lock Haven Democrat says:

Operator Clyde Bitner, the messenger boy and his companion were in the P. and E. telegraph office Thursday evening, when a mad dog, frothing at the mouth, came running in through the open door. The animal snapped at the chairs and jumped on the table among the clicking instruments In the midst of the excitement that followed the dog jumped through the window and ran up to near Jay street, where it was shot and killed.

Relieving Calves from Flies.

During the summer months flies are a constant torment to calves. The entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been occupied in compounding various substances in order to produce an effective and economical mixture, which, when applied to the surface of the animal would ward off the flies. As a result of these experiments it has succeeded in producing the following formula, which seems to answer the purpose reasonably well:

Resin, one and one-half pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish oil, half-pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, use half a pint of kerosene.

Beaver Springs' Centennial.

One of the last and great events of this season will be the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the town of Beaver Springs, Snyder county, which will take place in the beautiful park at that place September 6, 7 and 8. Special excursion rates on all railroads and extra trains at night have been secured for the occasion. The program is as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 6, Old Home Day. Industrial Parade. Lutheran reunion of Snyder county.

Friday, Sept. 7, Athletic Games. Fantastic Parade. Reformed reunion of Snyder, Mifflin and adjoining counties.

Saturday, Sept. 8, Reunion and Parade of all Secret Societies in Central Pennsylvania. Reunion of the Odd Fellows of Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union counties.

Aaronsburg.

Misses Kathryn Smull and Mabelle Crouse spent the Sabbath with friends at Rebersburg.

B. W. Wyle and family visited Mrs. Wyle's parents, at Green Burr, a few days last week.

Miss Lola Stover has gone to spend a few weeks at the home of Mr. Emig, at Coburn.

Frank Weiser and family, D. K. Summers, of Altoona; Mrs. Yordy and daughter, of Shamokin, and Mrs. Tillie O'Neil, of Williamsport, are guests of H. K. Summers and wife.

Master Walter Wolfe, of Spring Mills, is visiting his Grandmother Stambach and aunt, Mrs. Kizzie Swabb, at this writing.

Oscar Holliway and son, of Akron, Ohio, are paying a visit to the boyhood home of the former.

James Holliway, accompanied by Fred Crouse, wife and mother, Mrs. Sara Wyle and Mrs. Margaret Crouse, attended the funeral of their cousin, Mrs. Wm. Meyer, at Centre Hall, Saturday.

Wilmer Stover and family and Earnest Stover and family were to Penns Cave. These gentlemen have new automobiles and the trip was made in these vehicles.

Misses Edna and Ruth Weaver spent the week with their Grandmother Weaver.

Rev. F. W. Brown, of Beaver Springs, formerly Reformed pastor at this place, spent a few days in town, greeting his many friends.

Miss Tammie Haffley returned from a pleasant visit to her brothers, at Renovo, and her sister, at Bellefonte.

Misses Carrie Weaver and Bessie Stover visited friends in Bellefonte, over Sunday.

Ball Games at Millheim.

It was at Millheim that two base ball teams met defeat Saturday afternoon. The first game was between Rebersburg and Millheim, and the result was 7 to 5. The game throughout was well played by both teams. There is great rivalry between these two teams, consequently the rooting lines were distinctly drawn—Millheim to the right; Rebersburg to the left. In the lower end of Penns Valley the base ball enthusiast is not limited to the lads in knee breeches and boys in their teens, but the gray-haired man roots with an earnestness that would put to shame the most vociferous youth that ever indulged on Grange Park diamond. The score was as follows.

MILLHEIM.	R	H	O	A	E
D. Musser, rf	1	1	0	0	2
Brown, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
J Musser, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Shires, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Weaver, 3b	1	0	0	1	1
P Musser, p, ss	1	2	0	1	1
Frank, 1b	0	0	6	0	2
Hartman, ss, p	1	2	0	2	0
Hassinger, c	1	1	14	0	0
Totals	7	7	21	4	7

REBERSBURG.	R	H	O	A	E
Moyer, 3b	0	1	2	1	1
Walker, 2b	0	0	3	0	1
Shull, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Mallory, p	0	0	0	1	1
Hubler, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Miller, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Page, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Royer, 1b	1	1	5	0	0
Gramley, c	0	0	6	0	2
Totals	5	5	18	2	5

Millheim	0	0	4	1	2	0	x	—	7
Rebersburg	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	—	5

The game between Millheim and Centre Hall was too mild and one-sided to even accommodate the line of rooters, and with the exception of the repeated gawfs, there was little doing. The score was 8 to 18.

LOCALS.

A. Jones, of Altoona, is staying with relatives and friends at Spring Mills.

Mifflin Moyer, the Potters Mills smithy, was in town Saturday evening. He is doing a nice business at that point.

One day last week Wm. Reiber, of near Tusseyville, shipped one hundred boxes of honey from his apiary of seventy-five colonies.

The Philadelphia Record made a note of the fact that W. J. Carlin, a Rebersburg resident for thirty-five years, has been a Justice of the Peace in Centre county twenty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shugert and daughter were among the Bellefonte people who drove to Penns Valley Sunday. While in Centre Hall the Shugarts were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. Gross Mingle.

Mrs. Charles H. Meyer, after staying for a few days with her parents, Capt. George M. and Mrs. Boal, went to Nelson, Tioga county, where she will visit Dr. W. E. and Mrs. Park, the latter being her sister.

Mrs. Bert. Shimp and daughter, Miss Anna, are guests of friends in Centre Hall, where they lived at one time while Mr. Shimp was employed in the Centre Hall foundry. The Shimps now live in Lewistown.

At a recent meeting of the Penn township school board C. E. Kreamer, of Feidler, was elected to teach the Pike school, and Edward Braucht the Mountain school. This supplies all the schools in that district with teachers.

Among the several fine turnouts sported by farmers on the Boalsburg road is that of Richard Brooks, a rubber tired carriage, match team of horses and new harness. Mr. Brooks is one of the numerous young farmers who began business with the rise in prices of farm products and has been making farming pay. The turnout alluded to was purchased through D. A. Boozer, Centre Hall.

Dissatisfied with his position on this division of the Pennsylvania railroad, Ed. L. Bartholomew quit his work at Montgomery, and now is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Altoona. He has a clerkship in the shop clerk's office, which is considered a good starting point to lead to a succession of advancements. He is making his home with Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Goodhart, who are also giving quarters to Samuel M. Goodhart, a brother of the former.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Lohr and son William, of Philadelphia, stopped off at Centre Hall Saturday on their return from a trip to Niagara Falls and other points of interest. Mr. Lohr, for many years, has held a clerkship at Broad Street Station, and the junior Mr. Lohr is enjoying his first vacation from a Philadelphia Manual Training School, to which institution he won a scholarship offered by the public schools. He has taken up civil engineering, also embodying structural engineering.

There should be no "faction" in any town. The property of one individual and every improvement made enhances the value of all property in the corporation. Centre Hall is simply one big family. When this is discorded there is little progress. When there is a united pull for anything, its accomplishment is made easy. Envy, jealousy and hatred are things to be despised. Envy is a canker that gnaws at the heart and makes folks sour, disgruntled and unhappy; jealousy warps the intellect and makes one unfair in passing judgment. Hatred doesn't pay even from a sordid point of view.

An Example of a Judicial Mind.

At a dinner attended by a score of well known lawyers recently the phrase "judicial mind" was defined by illustration as follows: "I have searched far and wide for a satisfactory definition of the inevitable query raised when judicial nominations are in sight," said one of the lawyers. "On a Mississippi river steamboat some time ago I obtained my only approximate answer. A southern colonel who employed the phrase yielded to my request for a definition and explained that on a certain occasion a legal light of Mississippi was traveling in a river steamer when the boiler exploded. As the boat was passing the penitentiary at the time the force of the explosion deposited the lawyer inside the walls of the establishment from which he had saved so many criminals. Being uninjured, as a clever lawyer would be under the circumstances, he applied to the warden for a release. The warden listened to the circumstances as he narrated them, but declined to release him, insisting that with the coming of prisoners he had no concern, but for their departure he was responsible. He therefore compelled the lawyer to wait for a pardon from the governor. That is my notion of a judicial mind."—New York Post.

The Ball In Lawn Tennis.

It is a curious fact that every book written on lawn tennis cautions the player to keep his eyes on the ball at the moment of striking it, yet there are very few expert players who do so. A rifle shot looks at his target, a bowler looks at the pins, and a billiard player generally looks at the object ball, not the cue ball. I have found it next to impossible to carry in my mind, while moving rapidly to play a flying ball, the exact height of the net, the direction of the lines of my opponent's court and his position, so that it has become second nature with me and with most other players to look up in the direction that the ball is to go before it actually leaves the racket. It is principally because the reverse of this is necessary in golf that lawn tennis players have so much trouble in mastering the old Scotch game. From tennis habit they take their eyes off the ball too soon for golf success.—J. Parmly Paret in Country Life In America.

The Floor of the Pacific.

The red clay which covers the deep floors of the Pacific and the Indian oceans is made up of refuse and residue—that which can withstand the strong chemical action of the gases. In it may be found decomposed volcanic rock, pumice, zeolitic crystals, manganese oxides, meteoric iron, teeth of sharks and ear bones of whales. Few if any shore deposits are apparent in it. The rock is vitreous refuse, belched forth by subterranean or insular volcanoes. The minerals are supposed to be of cosmic origin—planetary dust and meteoric fragments that have fallen into the sea and have become disintegrated. The great quantity of sharks' teeth remains quite unaccounted for—at least their apparent gathering together in these ocean basins is considered very strange.—J. C. Van Dyke in "The Opal Seal."

A Missing Five Franc Piece.

Fully half the grownup people of France believe the old story that Napoleon Bonaparte put a check for 100,000 francs in a silver five franc piece and that the coin is yet in circulation. They say that the people did not want the five franc piece and that in order to create a demand for it Napoleon resorted to the device mentioned. The check or treasury order, it is said, was written upon asbestus paper and inclosed in the metal at the time the coin was made. Thousands of five franc pieces are annually broken open and have been so inspected since the story of the check was first circulated.

Right of Way In New York.

Most people in New York think Uncle Sam's mail wagons are supreme. They are not. The hospital ambulance comes first. Life is more sacred than mail, and when the ambulance gong gongs clear the track. Next in importance is the fire engine. Property is more important than mail, and when the engine toots and the bells ring clear the way. Then the mail wagons, which have precedence over everything but the ambulance and fire engine. This is settled by city ordinance.—New York Press.

Two Witnesses.

In order to test a Chinese witness' qualification for taking the oath an English magistrate asked him the other day where he expected to go when he died. He replied, "Peking," and was disqualified.

One in another English court, a little girl, in answer to that question said, "I don't know." The horrified counsel called the judge's attention to the answer. "Oh, I don't know, either," said the judge. "Swear the witness."

Sun Worshipers.

One of the best friends the tailor has is a spell of warm, bright sunshine. It shows up the shabby portions of dress and reveals its faded parts in unmistakable fashion, with the result that the wearers soon find their way to the tailor and order a fresh supply of up to date styles.—London Tailor and Cutter.

Miraculous Multiplication.

A lady who recently bought a dinner service consisting of fifty-four pieces for £1 3s. was informed by her housemaid the next day that the bargain had become still more wonderful, for it now consisted of 1,125 pieces.—Punch.

Disappointing.

Mrs. Justlooking—Have you any hand embroidered waists? Salesman (who has waited on her before)—I'm very sorry to disappoint you, madam, but we have.—Chicago News.

It is only after a man is wedded to his art that he feels he can neglect it.

When Cod Become Blind.

Several large cod are kept in one of the tanks of the Amsterdam aquarium, necessarily near the surface and therefore exposed to a strong light from above. Now, the cod, though not a deep sea fish, is not a surface swimmer and lives at depths where the sunlight must be very much modified by passage through the water. It lives in what to us would be semidarkness. Every one of these cod exposed to the strong light is suffering from an extraordinary hypertrophy of the eye. The whole organ has become overgrown, as if in the effort to adjust itself to the use of more light rays it had become overequipped and then useless. The cod, in fact, are blind. The most interesting feature in this change is the extraordinary rapidity with which increased supply of light rays has overdeveloped the organ for its use. It has taken place not by slow degrees from individual to individual, but in a course of time to be measured by months and in every individual in the tank. If this example is a measure of the rapidity with which such changes take place among fishes, the adaptation of those creatures which have migrated from the shallow waters of the deep seas, shown by the total loss or enormous development of their eyes and the growth of illuminating organs to light the abyss, may have been as rapid as it is marvelous.—London Spectator.

A Hotbed of Violence.

The island of Sardinia is a hotbed of violence. The "Granary of Rome" resists the softening influences of civilization and remains with many of the peculiarities which distinguished it in the middle of the last century. "In the country," writes a traveler of that time, "the men are clothed in goatskins, one before and another behind, without breeches, shoes or stockings, and a woolen or skin cap on the head. The women have no other habiliments than a long woolen gown and a woolen cap. The peasants always go armed to defend themselves from one another, for they are all robbers and assassins, so that traveling in the interior is extremely unsafe without an escort, and it is even dangerous for ships to send their people on shore for water unless they are well armed. In short, the Sardes are the Malays of the Mediterranean."—London Chronicle.

A Leopard Collar.

"A leopard collar," he said, taking up a dog collar studded with sharp spikes three inches long. Fitting the collar on his dog, he resumed: "This piece of armor—for that is what it is—illustrates an oddity of the Himalayas—namely, the fondness of the Himalayan leopard for dog flesh. In the Himalayas last year I found that all dogs wore these murderous looking spiked collars. The explanation was that the Himalayan leopards conducted an unceasing dog hunt, and that in attacking a dog they always fell upon his neck. This collar with its sharp spikes is a great protection. It has saved many a dog from a hungry leopard. Often in the Himalayas a dog comes trotting home safe and sound, though with smears of blood and yellow hairs upon his collar spikes."

Names and the Law.

Speaking generally, the law of England allows a person to assume and use any name, provided its use is not calculated to deceive or inflict pecuniary loss. So the court of appeals laid down the law in Dockrell against Dougall, and this attitude of the law, the Law Journal remarks, is characteristic of our British love of liberty. French law is much more strict. It forbids any citizen to bear any name other than that which is expressed in the registry of his birth or to add any surname to his proper name. German law is the same, only it goes a little further in imposing a penalty on any one giving a false name to an official.—Dundee Advertiser.

Guns.

The Germans were the inventors of the first gun. About 1378 Schwartz, a German machinist, manufactured numerous crude guns which were brought into use by the Venetians in 1392. It is a strange fact that cannon were made before small firearms. At Amberg there is still a piece of ordnance marked with the date 1303. Cannon were first used in war at the battle of Crecy, in 1346. It was not until 1544, however, that they were made in England.

Well Turned.

"How old are you?" asked the insurance agent of the lady.

It was thoughtless of him, and her indignant "Sir!" brought him straightway to his senses.

"Of course, you will understand," he went on, "that we have to be careful about making contracts. I merely wished to assure myself that you are legally of age."

Equally Ignorant.

The author of "Reminiscences of a Country Politician" once asked a laborer in an English village how old he was.

"I be just the same age as the queen," he said. "It be either a fortnight older or a fortnight younger. I don't rightly know which, and I don't suppose her knows either."

A Witty Forlornity.

A forlorn looking man said, "I've tried everything that I could turn my hand to, but couldn't make anything answer, and now I have decided to go up among the hills, where they say there's a wonderful echo, to see if I can make that answer."

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson to a friend, commenting upon a widower who remarried, though his wedded life had been unhappy, "it is triumph of hope over experience."

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE.

S. M. Campbell, of Millheim, Third Annual August Clearance Sale Now On

The third annual August clearance sale at the furniture store of S. M. Campbell, Millheim, is now in progress. You will find here the largest stock and greatest bargains to be found anywhere. The stock consists of bedroom suits, couches, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, rockers, springs, mattresses, iron beds. In fact a general line of furniture.

In order to make room for fall stock coming in I have concluded to make *A cut in prices, ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.*

This is no "bluff." I mean what I say, and goods must go regardless of cost. It is not necessary to quote prices, come to my furniture rooms and see for yourself.

S. M. CAMPBELL,
Millheim, Pa.

Buy Oil from the Barrel.

Don't pay $1.50 a gallon for canned oil, which ought to cost but 60 cents a gallon. Ready-mixed paint is half oil and half paint. Buy oil fresh from the barrel, and add it to the L. & M. paint which is semi-mixed.

When you buy L. & M. paint you get a full gallon of paint that won't wear off for 10 or 15 years, because L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. paint wear like iron.

4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil will paint a moderate sized house.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold in the north, east, south and west.

C. S. Andrews, ex-Mayor, Danbury, Conn., writes, "Painted my house 19 years ago with L. & M. Looks well today."

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Susan E. Keller, et. baron., to P. C. Bradford, July 19, 1906; land in College twp. $1000.

George Martz, et. ux., to Susan Keller, April 1, 1897; land in College twp. $350.

Philipsburg Coal Land Co., to Susan Dawson, Dec. 22, 1905; lot in Rush twp. $500.

John Fish to C. W. Atherton, July 24, 1906; premises in Philipsburg $580.

Elizabeth Gearhart, et. al., to Mary Zama Gearhart, July 10, 1906; lot in Philipsburg. $1.

George Vaux, Sr., et. ux., to Anna Vaux, July 21, 1906; 1 acre in Rush twp. $1.

Geo. M. Wolf, et. ux., to John L. Wolf, August 15, 1903; house and lot in Taylor twp. $200.

Michael J. Decker to James K. Confer, April 28, 1906; 23 acres in Potter twp. $1000.

Michael J. Decker, et. al. to James K. Confer, March 23, 1906; 70 acres in Potter twp. $2000.

Souvenir Postal Cards.

A fine line of postal cards, local views in and about Centre Hall, on sale at the Reporter office. These are the best yet produced.

There are no two weighs about it—a pair of scales.

The average automobile is almost as stubborn as a mule.

PIANOS and ORGANS....

The LESTER Piano is a strictly high grade instrument endorsed by the New England Conservatory Boston, Mass., Broad Street Conservatory, Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed for tone, touch and finish.

The "Stevens" Reed-Pipe Piano Organ is the newest thing on the market.

We are also headquarters for the "White" Sewing Machine.

Terms to suit the buyer. Ask for catalogue and prices.

C. E. ZEIGLER
SPRING MILLS, - - - PA.

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair. But first of all, stop your hair from coming out. Save what you have. Ayer's Hair Vigor will not disappoint you. It feeds the hair-bulbs; makes weak hair strong.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

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Must be sold before Inventory, August 1st.

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Good Resolution: For Health, Wealth and Prosperity buy your Shoes from Krape.

My price is saving, good health and prosperity assured.

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Seeing is convincing in Price and Quality.

Come one and all.

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WANTED—Travelling salesman. Must furnish references and invest One [illegible] ($1000.00) Dollar [illegible] per cent. bonds. Expenses paid. Experience not required. We teach business at our mills. THE WHEELING ROOFING & CORNICE CO.

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All branches of legal business attended to promptly.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Israel Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE N. WOLF, Executor, Clement Dale, Attorney. Spring Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jas. A. McClintic, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW F. McCLINTIC, Executor,
Clement Dale, Atty., Bellefonte, Pa. No. 25 West Market St., Lewistown, Pa.

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